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Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

RUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ti As this paper is not sent to any new sub-scriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception

of it will be a sufficient receipt.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they

fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid your suffrages, to raise me to that station.... You will be told I am not qualified to be elected.

any post office.

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in that, as a Catholic, I cannot, and of course never this city. We carnestly hope that those who send money will ends avor to send such bank bills

as are at the lowest discount: | Par | Maryland | 1-2 dis-| Par | Virginia | 3-4 dis | | Par | Western Virginia | 1-2 dis-| Par | Ohio | 2-14 dis-| 1-2 dis | Rentucky | 2-14 dis-| 3-4 dis | Tennesse | 3-1-2 dis-| 3-4 dis | Michigan | 2-2 dis-| 1-2 dis | Canada | 5-3 dis-Washington, D. C.

### THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 18, 1848.

For the National Era. SKETCHES

MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS,

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: No. 17.-History of Catholic Emancipation-The

Wellington's Decision-Passage of the Emancipa-Shiel-The latter as an Orator.

In giving a brief history of the greatest measure of religious toleration in our times, THE EMANGIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS OF GREAT BRIT-AIN AND IRELAND, I shall barely glance at the early efforts of its friends.

Notwithstanding important amendments were made in the Catholic Penal Code, in 1779 and 1793, its remaining disabilities and penalties hung themselves, and collision with the Covernment. led to the dissolution of the Board, by act of Parliament, in 1814. During the succeeding nine years, the agitation for repeal was frequently renewed; and the contest was characterized by great violence among the politicians in Dublin, and occasional riots and commotions throughout the provinces, Mr. O'Connell being the master spirit of the Emancipators. In the years 1822-'3, ed for her political and religious diseases were habeas corpus, capital trials, hangings, and transportation, administered by the batons of the police and the bayonets of the soldiery. During these few friends in the House of Commons remained true to Ireland, almost every session compelling

The year 1823 saw a bright star of promise arise on the dark and troubled horizon of Hibernia. The exigencies of the times had healed the feuds of hostile factions among the Emancipationists, and they closed hands in defence of their common liberties. In May, of that year, O'Con- him. He declined to take them. After tedious nell and Shiel, who had long been estranged from each other, accidentally met among the mountains of Wicklow, at the house of a friend. A reconciliation took place, and they resolved to form a league for the deliverance of their enslaved Catholic countrymen. The same month, they organized the "Catholic Association," in Dublin, on the plan of admitting all persons, of whatever sect or party, who approved its objects. It early enrolled some of the first minds in the island, who commenced an agitation which was soon felt in the fatherest corner of the Kingdom, nor stopped till it brought back responses from France, Germany, the United States, Canada, the East Indies, and other distant countries. It made the realm vocal with its orators, crowded Parliament with its petitions, and scattered its tracts over the Continent. O'Connell and Shiel were the life and soul of the Association; the former being its chief manager, the latter its most brilliant ad-

a division on the question of Catholic Emanci-

Undoubtedly some of the transactions of this powerful and almost omnipotent body were of an imflammatory character. But it gave concentration and rational aim to the efforts of the oppressed Irish, and, by exciting the hope of relief, withdrew from them the temptation to illegal acts of violence. The justice of its object, and the contempt which its petitions received from Parliament, ultimately rallied to its standard the whole of the Catholics and an influential portion of the dissenting Protestants of Ireland. Alarmed at its power, the session of March, 1825, after a stormy debate, passed an act terminating its existence Immediately after the adjournment of Parliament, the Association was reorganized, with a constitution which did not come within the law. At the session of 1826, finding that the agitation could not be silenced, various efforts were made to ameliorate the condition of Ireland. After spending five months in vehement discussion, Parliament abandoned the country to the rage of party spirit, and it was left for the well-directed labors of the Association to preserve it from plunging into

At the general election in the summer of 1826, the friends of Emancipation took the field and achieved some signal triumphs in returning mem-

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TRRMS.

administration. After the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts the next year, a struggle for partial relief to the Catholics which resulted suction and Test Acts the next year, a struggle for partial relief to the Catholics, which resulted successfully in the Commons, but was defeated in the er tests of the House of Commons. Lords, only stimulated the friends of Emancipation to take a bolder step. The hour to strike the

In 1828, Mr. Fitzgerald, the member for Clare, received a place in the Cabinet, thus vacating his seat in the Commons. He was a candidate for reëlection. The Catholic Association requested Mr. O'Connell to become a candidate for the vacancy, and in his own person seek to establish the right of Catholics to sit in Parwill retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as the electors of Clare, in which, among other to make the account even at each remittance.

The Agents and others who wish to send us things, hesaid: "Fellow-Countrymen, your countrymen, your countrymen, your countrymen, your countrymen." You will be told I am not qualified to be elected The assertion is untrue. I am qualified to be elected, and to be your representative. It is true bers of Parliament. But the authority which created those caths can abrogate them. And I entertain a confident hope that, if you elect me, the his figures are drawn less from the annual budget most bigoted of our enemies will see the necessity of removing from the chosen representative of the people an obstacle which would prevent him | reach the heart, not through the reason, but the from doing his duty to his King and to his country." He gave a summary of the wrongs of Ire- is no more like Brougham or Webster, than a land, and concluded with a thrilling appeal to his | brilliant charge of Murat at the head of his cavountrymen.

The address fell like a thunderbolt upon the nemies of Emancipation. The friends of Fitz-O'Connell to seriously contest the canvass. The Irish were "aliens in blood and religion." Shortpelled their doubts. The county was in a boil of excitement. The day of election approaches. Shiel addresses a concourse of electors. His eloquence inspires a wild enthusiasm in their hearts. Catholic Committee-The Catholic Board-The The time for the arrival of the great agitator Catholic Association of 1823-Its Power-The himself is fixed. An immense throng bails him, Hour and the Man-Daniel O'Connell elected for with banners, music, and shoutings. The trial Clure-Alarm in Downing Street-The Duke of day comes, and the candidates appear before assembled thousands of the electors. Fitzgerald tion Bill-Services of O'Connell and Richard Lalor delivers an able speech. O'Connell rises and pronounces a magnificent harangue, which sways the passions of the peasantry as forests wave when swept by the wing of the tempest. A violent contest ensues, and at its close the high-sheriff declares that "Daniel O'Connell, Esq., is duly elected a member of the Commons House of Par-

iament for the county of Clare." This unexpected result carried dismay into the councils of Downing street; for they knew that ever Ireland like a dark cloud, shutting out the O'Connell was soon to appear in London and deover Ireland like a dark cloud, shutting out the sun of civil and religious freedom. In the latter mand his seat in Parliament. His fame was no year, an association, called the "Catholic Com- stranger to the place where his person was unmittee," was organized in Dublin, to agitate and known. His reputation had long ago penetrated petition for Repeal. Though its efforts were every mansion and cabin in the realm. The agispasmodic, and it was ultimately rent in pieces by tation of the past five years, whose tread had internal divisions, it was the germ of all future shaken Ireland from Cape Clear to the Giant's internal divisions, it was the germ of all future organizations having the same objects. In 1810, the "Catholic Board," having in view a like result by similar means, was formed out of the so terrible in the distance, was to be brought to fragments of the Committee. It soon divided into its very doors. Parliament was not in session; two parties - one contending for unqualified but it had been announced that ministers would length, the moment for the last decisive move Emancipation; the other being willing to concede oppose Mr. O'Connell's entrance into the Comto the King a veto on the appointment of Catho- mons. The declaration drove Ireland to the lic bishops in Ireland. The former party was led | brink of civil war. The commander of the forces by Daniel O'Connell; the latter by Richard conveyed to the ministry the slarming intelli-Lalor Shiel. Four years of controversy among gence, that the troops were fraternizing with the le, and their loyalty could not be relied on in the event of an outbreak. All minds not besotted with bigotry felt that the great right for which the Association had contended must be conceded. The Duke of Wellington, then at the head of the Government, saw that the hour had come when either his prejudices or his place must be surrendered. He decided that the former must yield. Parliament was convened on the 5th of Ireland seemed verging towards revolution. The March, 1829. On the first day of the session, remedies which the British Government prescrib. Mr. Peel moved that the House go into commit

tee, "to take into consideration the civil disabilinsurrection acts, coercion acts, suspensions of the ities of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects." After two days' debate, it prevailed. A bill of kindling with Milesian fire, every feature of his Emancipation was introduced. Ancient hatred was aroused, and in five days sent in a thousand nine years of discontent, violence, and blood, a petitions against its passage. The bill passed, trembling with emotion, his shrill but musical after a severe struggle, and Mr. Peel carried it to voice barbing every emphatic word! the Lords. A fierce conflict ensued, but it was bigotry went growling to its den.

Emancipation, the ancient oaths were tendered to his brightest days. hearings before the Committee of Elections, extending through several weeks, and a powerful address at the bar of the House in support of his own right, his seat was declared vacant. He re- character of the subject of the following short turned to Ireland, and was everywhere hailed as | biographical notice.—Ed. Era. The Liberator of his Country." After walking over the course of Clare, he repaired to Westminster, and "the member for all Ireland" took his seat in the British House of Commons.

For this gaeat concession to the genius of Toleration, the age is indebted to the Catholic Association, organized and sustained by O'Connell and Shiel, the Castor and Pollux of Emancipation-No two men were more perfect antagonisms in the prime elements of their characters, and no two more harmoniously blended in the accomplishment of a common object. Each supplied what was wanting in the other. O'Connell was unsurpassed in planning, organizing, and executing, and his unique and vigorous eloquence could stir to its bottom the ground tier of Irish society. Shiel was rich in the highest gifts of oratory, ornate, classical, impassioned, and could rouse the enthusiasm and intoxicate the imaginations of the refined classes of his countrymen. The one contributed to the work, the learning and skill of an acute lawyer, the knowledge of a well-read historian of his country, an intimate acquaintance with all the details of the great question at issue, and business capacities of the first order. The other gave to it a transcendent intellect, adorned with the genuis of a poet, the graces of a rhetorician, and the embellishments of a polite scholar. Both consecrated to it intense nationality of feeling, quenchless perseverance, and indomitable courage. Each yielded to the other the exclusive occupancy of the peculiar field of labor to which

his talents were best adapted. Mr. Shiel was born in 1791. In his youth, he won a high literary reputation as the author of two tragedies, Evadne and The Apostate, and some beautiful essays in the periodicals. He early acquired an enviable reputation at the Dublin bar as an advocate. But "the gauge and measure of the man" were known to a comparatively small circle till his splendid oratorical displays, from 1824 to 1829, in defence of the principles and objects of the Catholic Association, made his fame co-extensive with the empire. The result of his bers to Parliament. The Irish tenantry, the services has been recorded. To apply to himself "forty-shilling freeholders," who had ever been what he so graphically said of Grattan, "The supple instruments in the hands of the Protestant | people of Ireland saw the pinnacles of the Establandlord, to perpetuate his domination and their lishment shattered by the lightning of his elochains, had, by the labors of the Association, been quence." The Emancipation bill opened to him converted into an engine to overthrow the op- the doors of Parliament. He entered its hall in pressors. They now voted with the Emanci- 1831, heralded by a reputation surpassing that with which most orators have been content to leave Canning rose to power in 1827. His professed that field of their triumphs. It is the highest

hustings, or on the platform, have failed to meet the public expectation on encountering the sever-

Several years ago, I heard Mr. Shiel deliver a speech in Parliament, and I retain a vivid impresdecisive blow had come, and it brought with it the sion of his powers. He seemed the very embodiment of all that was gorgeous and beautiful in the arts of rhetoric and oratory. I had heard Choate, Hoffman, Everett, Prentiss, and Preston, in that style of eloquence in which they excel he surpassed them all. His sentences rushed forth with the velocity of a mountain torrent, while for an hour and a half he rained down upon the House a ceaseless shower of metaphor, simile, declamation, and appeal, lighted with the brilliant flashes of wit, and mingled with the glittering hail of sarcasm. He belongs not to the best school of oratory, but is master of that in which he was trained. There is no rant or fustian in his speeches, for they are eminently intellectual. Though polished in the extreme, they are pure ore, and sparkle with real gems. His ornaments are lavishly put on, but are never selected from the tinsel and mock diamond mine. His defect is, that he too much discards logic, and revels in rhetoric. In discussing even an appropriation bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer than from the perennial springs of Helicon. He aims to reason and the heart through the imagination, He alry is like a steady fire from a park of artillery.

As a specimen of his oratory, I subjoin an extract from one of his speeches. In 1837, Lord gerald would not believe it was the intention of Lyndhurst declared, in the Upper House, that the speedy arrival of two of his agents in Clare dis- ly after, Mr. Shiel thus repelled the charge in the Commons. Lord L. was a listener.

"Where was Arthur, Duke of Wellington when those words were uttered? Methinks he ould have started up to disclaim them.

The battles, sieges, fortunes that he passed' ought to have come back upon him. He ought to have remembered that, from the earliest achieveent in which he displayed that military genius which has placed him foremost in the annals of modern warfare, down to that last and surpassing combat which has made his name imperishable—from Assaye to Waterloo—the Irish soldiers, with whom your armies were filled, were the inseparable auxiliaries to the glory with which his unparalleled successes have been crowned. Whose were the athletic arms that drove your bayonets at Vimiera through the phalanxes that never reeled in the shock of war before? What desperate valor climbed the steeps and filled the moats of Ba-dajos? All, all his victories should have rushed and crowded back upon his memory: Vimiera, Ba-dajos, Salamanca, Abuera, Toulouse—and, last of all, the greatest. Tell me, for you were there—I generous heart in an intrepid breast-tell me, for ou must needs remember, on that day when the estinies of mankind were trembling in the balance; while death fell in showers upon them; when the artillery of France, levelled with the rushed again and again to the contest; tell me is for an instant, when to hesitate for an instant was to be lost, the 'aliens' blanched? And when, at ment had arrived; when the valor, so long wisely checked, was at last let loose; when, with words ed, 'Up, lads, and at them? —tell me if Catholic Ireland with less heroic valor than the natives of your own glorious isle precipitated herself upor the foe! The blood of England, Scotland, Ire hand, flowed in the same stream, on the same field.
When the chill morning dawned, their dead lay cold and stark together. In the same deep pit their bodies were deposited. The green spring is now breaking on their commingled dust. The dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave Partakers in every peril, in the glory shall we not participate? And shall we be told, as a requital, that we are estranged from the noble country for whose salvation our life-blood was poured out?"

Though approaching the verge of good taste, conceive of the present effect of such an outburst gushing from the lips of Shiel, the perspiration standing in drops on his knotted locks, his eye expressive countenance instinct with passion, every limb of his small but symmetrical frame

Since he entered Parliament, Mr. Shiel has forced through by the Iron Duke. On the 13th of acted with the liberal Whigs, has held office un-April it received the royal assent, and was hailed | der Lord John Russell, and has generally declined with joy by the friends of religious freedom, whilst the lead of Mr. O'Connell. He stood aloof from the Repeal agitation, though he defended O'Con-Mr. O'Connell appeared in the House to claim nell, when on trial for Conspiracy some two or his seat. Having been elected before the act of three years ago, with the ability and eloquence of

OBITUARY.

We can bear testimony to the estimable

NEAR JAMESTOWN, O., Nov. 27, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era: I have just returned from the performance of a lemn duty. With an unusual number of citizens I accompanied our worthy friend, David Munroe, to the house appointed for all living, where the wicked ceuse from troubling, and the wears are at rest." His death was on this wise: On Thursday, in good health, he, as usual, filled his place at church. The arrival of the mail being ate, he went, after dark, to the post office, and or his return—there being an opening in the side-walk—he fell the whole depth of the basement story on a floor of rocks. His head received the most fatal injury. It is supposed he had not been sible aid rendered by friends and physicians out all in vain. He remained nearly speechless until Saturday about 12 o'clock, when, at his own house, he departed this life, aged about sixty-

Our departed friend was a native of Scotland. and resident in Perthshire, and in the town of Cooperangus. Being a man of intelligence, and understanding that there was a settled gospel ministry, according to his views, near Xenia, he embarked, with a small family, for America, making Xenia his point of destination, where he arrived in 1819, and where he spent the remainder

Being an ingenious mechanic, he was soon es tablished in profitable business, and prospered in worldly things. He was economical and industrious, which enabled him to be liberal in every good work. While he was economical, he was not penurious; and though liberal, he was not ostenatious. As to his living, perhaps no one came nearer the true medium; everything necessary for comfort and decency was freely enjoyed with-out extravagance; in all this he had an excellent helpmeet. With him there was no want of generous hospitality, especially towards poor strangers. If they were naked, he clothed them; if they were

hungry, he fed them; if they fell among thieves, he acted the part of the good Samaritan.

He possessed a good degree of moral courage; and, regardless of popular opinion, he would do right. He was a faithful citizen of his adopted country, and pleased with the principles of liberty, but grieved with the practice of slavery, and was among the first to associate for its overthrow. among the first to associate for its overthrow. Hence he was called an Abolitionist; but, with all the odium attached to the name, he persevered in the use of constitutional means that the voke might be broken and the oppressed go free; and from an intimate knowledge of the facts, certainly no one in Greene county exerted a more successful influence. His purse and his time were always ready in the cause of humanity; and although not a public speaker, yet he could, in a more private way, open his mouth for the dumb, and, regardpro-slavery taunts, he would plead the

use of the poor and needy.

A Clarkson is gone—a Morriss is gone—and a

orators who have become famous at the bar, or the | be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the roclaimed to distants thereof.
Yours, sincerely,
James Morrow.

For the National Era.

In No. 15 of "Sketches of Modern Reforms &c," the author says, "All sects have been persecutors in their turn." I would respectfully ask my excellent friend to point out the period in history when Baptists were the persecuting party. They had the power in Rhode Island. I am not aware that on any occasion they used that power against the general principles of human liberty. I hope the brilliant author of the "Sketches" will take occasion to make a correction here, unless he has evidence to support his general charge. I have frequently observed that writers out of the Baptist denomination betray great ignorance of their history. This arises from the fact that Baptists have not heretofore been a literary people, and proposed their history bayes informed to the control of the contr and popular histrians have unfortunately taken but little pains to ascertain their true origin, principles, and progress. Respectfully,

WILLIAM HENRY BRISBANE.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5, 1848. For the National Era. THE MAIDEN'S VISION.

In the stilly arbor shadow,
Where the autumn sunshine bland
Flashes o'er the white grape-clusters,
Like the gems on beauty's hand,

Sits a maiden muring lonely, Musing on the map of life, Spread before her spirit's vision, With its turmoil, sin, and strife.

But, o'er all that solemn picture, Oftenest seeks her eye the place Where the shadows of the Future Tremble dimly on its face.

Sees she there a glowing vision— Truth and Beauty, Love and Peace, Like the bow from heaven outsmiling. Ere the tempest-echoes cease.

Drifting from the cloudy Distance, Comes a godlike form to see— Labor, with swart brow uplifted 'Mongst the noble and the free—

Labor with brown hand achieving
All that earth to man can yield—
Looking upward, pressing enward,
Never fainting in the field.

From Oppression's shattered dungeon Lo, the pris'ners sunward creep! While the Giant, bound and blinded, Hideth by the ruined heap.

See! another form of beauty, Bearing gifts and odors sweet, "Beautiful upon the moustains" Fall the stranger's shining feet.

Each wan captive's hand she taketh, Seraph-lipped she speaks again; Every ear the burden heareth, "'Ye are brothers, ye are men."

And o'er all a sweet bird singeth, And the warbler none can see; But in dreams the trees of Heaven Are bending in such melody. Hush thy breathing, careless gazer:
Stay thy footstep wending nigh,
Lest thou sway the web of beauty,
Hung before her raptured eye.

Say not that the bright Ideal
Which her spirit treasures yet,
In this world of doubt and darkness,
Never, never may be met.

Know ye not that aiding angels Hover round the earnest teart, Gleams of heavon and hallowed breathings Of the true Life to impart

Teaching there the immortal Lesson, Faith in God and love to man; Lighting from the Source eternal, Fires which unseen wings shall fan

Know ye not the soul illumined By this free celestial light

In another yearning bosom May the sacred fiame ignite?

Till the wondrous radiance, preadin Fills old Earth's benighted walls, And, like mists before the dawning, Error's dusky mantle falls!

Mock not, then, the maiden's vision While one living spark is given, While within one human bosom Burns the infinite fire of Heaven.

# THE TREASURY REPORT.

This important document is of great length and, for the convenience of those who do not wish to wade through a dozen columns of details,

The report opens with a statement of the reeipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848. The receipts from customs, public lands, loans, and all other sources, amount to the sum of \$58,394,701.84; the expenditures to 58.241.167.24 : leaving a balance in the Treasury uly 1st, of \$153,534.60. These statements, to gether with those of the estimates for the current fiscal year, have all been embedied in the President's message.

A comparison of the amount of revenue under

the present tariff, with that received under the tariff of 1842, is made; by which it appears that the annual average under the present law is said to be \$7,007,280.96 more than under the former. Following this, is a long and elaborate argument

in favor of low duties, and opposed to the protective system, which the Secretary denounces as "agrarian," and "a war upon property."

The report then goes on to speak of the coast surveys on the Pacific, and recommends that collection districts be established at San Diego, Montares, Protect Saund and San Francisco. The terey, Puget Sound, and San Francisco. immense commerce that is expected to arise be-tween our Pacific coast and the Asiatic nations is referred to, and, for the sake of our commerce as well as our revenue, a number of additional steamships is recommended for use on that ocean, as well as on the Atlantic and the Gulf. The importance of fostering our commerce with Asia is also urged, as it will be the precursor of Christianity among her heathen nations, and in the same paragraph the Secretary refers to the im-mense wealth that would be added to our commer-

Some additional legislation is recommended in egard to the passage of our fabrics across the Isthmus of Panama; and, to prevent frauds on the revenue, the appointment of agents or consuls for

Chagres and Panama is recommended.

The Secretary renews his recommendations for States, Reciprocal and unrestricted commercial petween our Republic and Mexico is also recommended, and the prospect held out that it will

soon be brought about.

A Branch Mint in the city of New York is again strongly urged upon Congress, and a number of statements are made to show the necessity

of 31st March, is referred to, and the amount of premium obtained for it is given at \$487,168.66. The public debt for each year, from 1790 down to 1848, is referred to for the sake of comparison, and the result is highly favorable to the present

condition of our finances and resources. The public debt at the present time, including the loan yet to be paid in, is \$65,278,450.41.
The public lands amount to 1,442,217,839 acres, worth, at \$1.25 per acre, \$1,802,772,296. Regarding them, however, as worth only 25 cents per acre,

their value is \$360,554,459.
Some former recommendations, in regard to the Sovernment stocks, bounty land scrip, &c., are renewed. The Secretary recommends that the Department be authorized to purchase, at market rates, any portion of the public debt of 28.000.000, of the act of 28th January, 1847. A purchase of this kind, to the amount of \$50,000, was recently made under authority of the Department, by the

The coast survey has been carried on with zeal and effect in the past year, and important discoveries have been made in the character of the coast tion of land in every quarter township of Oregon, New Mexico, and California, for purposes of ed-

ucation, is strongly urged.

The gold region of California is referred to, and the establishment of a branch mint at San Francisco is very strongly urged upon Congress. A scientific commission, to make a geological survey of the Territory, is also recom A special report on the warehousing system is promised. In the mean time it is stated that the value of foreign goods warehoused, from August,

1846, to September 30th, 1848, is about forty-four million of dollars. organization of the Treasury Department, which THIRTIETH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

WEDNDSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1848. SENATE. SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. Benton said that a Senator from Delaware [Mr. Clayton] and himself had received a communication from New Mexico, taking into consideration the condition of that country, with the request that they would present it to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. B. then sent to the Secretary a memorial

of the People of New Mexico, assembled in convention at Santa Fe, October 14th, 1848, praying Congress to organize a Territorial Government in that country. The memorial contains, among other, the following clauses, viz:

"We respectfully but firmly protest against the dismemberment of our Territory in favor of Tex-

as, or for any cause.
"We do not desire to have domestic slavery

within our borders; and, until the time shall arrive for our admission into the Union as a State, we desire to be stated by Congress against their introduction among us." Mr. Benton moved the printing of the memo-rial, and its reference to the Committee on Ter-

Mr. Clayton seconded this motion, and expressed his intention of laboring assiduously to obtain the organization of a Territorial Govern-ment over New Mexico.

The Vice President was about to put the ques-Mr. Calhoun rose and said he had no objection to the reference proposed; but he desired to express the opinion, that for that Territory, under all the circumstances of the case, to send such a petition to the Congress of the United States, was disrespectful, and most insolent. They desired to exclude from among them the very men who had conquered them. Mr. C., however, could not wonder at its presentation, coming from the quarter from which it had come, upon the floor of the

Mr. Benton replied with some warmth, and, on hehalf of himself and the Senator from Delaware, disclaimed for the petitioners any intention to be disrespectful or insolent. He thought the application of such an epithet entirely gratuitous.

Mr. Calhoun said it was not at all strange that the Senator from Missearie and the the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Delaware should look upon the petition in that light. He (Mr. C.) looked upon the rights of the people of the Southern States, who were proposed to be excluded from New Mexico. He maintained as a high constitutional principle, that the

ed, as a high constitutional principle, that the right of the South to go there with their property was as unquestionable as their right to hold their property in their own States. The Territory belonged to the United States—to Carolina or Virginia, as much as to New York or to Massachuetts. Mr. Rusk rose, not to go into a general discussion of the merits of the memorial, and all the subjects connected therewith, but, as a citizen of Texas, to assert her indisputable title to all of the

territory of New Mexico this side of the Rio Grande—a title which, upon examination, would -a title which, upon examination, would be found to be borne out by the laws of nations and the facts as they exist. Mr. Benton disclaimed any intention to provoke

debate at the present time. The memorial presented questions which would occupy much of their time, when they should come up in their place, and there was no necessity for anticipating them. He had simply presented the petition, avoiding a single remark relative to its contents, further than was required by the Parliamentary

But, sir, (said Mr. B.,) it has been assailed, and epithets applied to it. The Senator from South Carolina has said it was natural for me to think of that petition as I do, and natural for him to think of it as he did. Well, sir, the only opinion that I expressed about it was, that it was a petition of right, and respectfully worded and presented; that those petitioners were not subject to the imputation of incolors were not subject to the imputation of insolence for presenting it. And now, sir, since it has been persevered in, I will say that the only part of that petition to which the term "insolent" applies, in the opinion of the Senator from South Carollan, is that part which relates to the subject of slavery. I will say that (perhaps without knowing it) these petitioners have used the very words of the General Assembly of Virginia to Senator III before the backling. bly of Virginia to George III, before the breaking out of the American Revolution. And though George III did not grant that petition, yet I never heard that he said it was insolence in the General

Assembly of Virginia to present it.

Mr. Calhoun said he had made no complaint of the manner in which the petition had been presented, but to its matter. The Southern, to go claimed the right, under the Constitution, to go sented, but to its matter. The Southern States into any portion of the territory conquered by the arms of the United States, and especially by troops drawn from that portion of the country; and now, to pray for the exclusion of his constit uents from that country, was the height of inso-

After some few remarks, made in an excited tone, consequent upon the misunderstanding of an expression used by the Senator from South Car-

Mr. Benton again denied the charge of "insoence." He asserted the constitutional right of the people of New Mexico-conquered or unconquered, coming into our nation by conquest now. or coming into it heretofore as a part of Texas, in any view of the matter-to present their petition. Every subject in their memorial was a fair subject for legislation, and they had presented them in respectful terms. They had done what they had a right to do, and Mr. B. would not have the term "insolent" applied to them, without saying, in a way that should be understood, that the ex-

pression was gratuitous and unfounded. Mr. Calhoun had remarked upon the petition itself, and not upon its printing or reference. He did not hold the paper to be unconstitutional, nor did he consider the Senator from Missouri or the Senator frem Delaware responsible for its contents. His point was, that a petition coming from the results accounting a territory belonging to the the people occupying a territory belonging to the United States in its Federal capacity, asking Congress to exclude the people of one half the States from said territory, was insolent; and whether the Senator from Missouri agreed with him or not, was to Mr. C. a matter of perfect indiffer-

Mr. Westcott expressed his doubt of the genuineness of the petition, and called for the proof that the persons signing it did constitute a Con-vention of the people of New Mexico, authorized in all respects to represent and to speak for the "75,000 or 100,000 souls" residing in said Territory. He was of the opinion that this so-called Convention was a got-up concern, convened by a few individuals, and from interested metives.

Mr. Clayton expressed his regret that this de-bate had occurred. Surely it had not been provoked by anything which had fallen from his lips or the lips of the Senator from Missouri. They had consulted together relative to the memorial, and had resolved to present it, have it read, and, as it contained nothing upon its face disrespectful, to ask its reference to the appropriate committee, and that it be printed. The honorable Senator from Florida [Mr. Westcott] had prejudiced the interests of the petitioners, by insisting that the paper, which they had sent here, was an imposition. Why, sir, said Mr. C., it comes accredited by the Senator from Missouri and myself, and by letters from gentlemen residing in the Territory. And we believe, from every evidence, that it is a genuine petition from a great number of persons who had assembled at Santa Fe, for the purpose of obtaining of the American Congress protection as a people. They are without law and without proection, and they humbly and respectfully ask the American Congress to give them the protection of a civil Government. That is their great object. As to the imposition which the honorable gentleman from Florida suspects, there is not a shadow of evidence or a shadow of reason to susand in the various currents. Improvements in the light house system are recommended. Improve- gentleman declaring himself to be the President ments in the standard system of weights and of the Convention. It is countersigned by anothmeasures are also suggested. A grant of a secretary of the Convention; and it is additionally accredited to us by the names of some twelve or fifteen other persons, who I suppose thought that the addition of their names would at least give no the addition of their names would at least give no discredit to the statement of the President and Secretary of the Convention, that they were the officers of a Convention duly assembled for the purpose stated.

Now, Mr. President, I deprecate any discussion

upon the two questions which are most calculated to excite any discussion, while the petition is in question whether the limits of the Territory shall be on this side of the Rio Grande, or whether

consideration of the American Senate. But now, that the matter should be left to the people of the ed. But it is not; there is not a word of it calculated to excite any such feeling. These gentlemen say they are opposed to the introduction of
slavery. Now, whether they are Abolitionists, or
whatever they are, they have a right to say that—
have they not? Why, sir, if a petition was sent
here, claiming to be signed by some fifteen gentlemen, who desired that slaves should be introduced
there, would any gentleman rise and say that it
was disrespectful to one-half the Sanete or to over was disrespectful to one-half the Senate, or to onehalf the country—to the great North, which has claimed through the whole campaign that there shall be no slavery either in California or in New

Mr. President, I sought to discharge my duty merely by stating my disposition to give that peo-a form of civil Government. I regret that any bservation should have fallen from any quarter

scribed as the most multitudinous body ever assembled, in the form of a convention, in the disrespectful to the Senate, it ought not to be received. If disrespectful to our constituents, the same rule applies as if disrespectful to the Senators. Well, sir, many years ago I took the ground that the Senator from Delaware does—that what is disrespectful to our constituents is disrespectful to be a convention of the smallest party is disrespectful to our constituents is disrespectful to be a convention, in the world—not ful to the Senate, and ought not to be received. When Abolition petitions were first presented dent or Vice President. So it might turn out here, that was the ground I took; and the Senate Fe Convention which persents as the most multitudinous body ever assembled, in the form of a convention, in the world, and many persons seemed inclined to take to for granted that such a numerous convention must necessarily represent nine-tenths of the people of this country; but it turned out, at the election, to be a convention of the smallest party is disrespectful to our constituents is disrespectful to vice President. So it might turn out bere, that was the ground I took; and the Senator world and many persons seemed inclined to take to form of a convention, in the world, and many persons seemed inclined to take the most multitudinous body ever assembled, in the form of a convention, in the world, and many persons seemed inclined to take the most multitudinous body exercises. ful to the Senate, and ought not to be received.
When Abolition petitions were first presented here, that was the ground I took; and the Secretary will remember that I called upon him to take out two or three of those petitions, and read them to the Senate. They were abusive to the South in the extreme—called us thieves, and applied other epithets of the same character. I then approached to continuous upon the otherwise that that other epithets of the same character. I then appealed to gentlemen upon the other side, that that was disrespectful to our constituents, and therefore disrespectful to the Senate. But my appeal they voted me down, and received was in vain; they voted me down, and received the petitions. I hope, then, this petition will not be received, for the very reason that it is disrespectful to the constituents of one-half of the

But I do not wish to make a point of that. I rose to express my sentiments; and I shall ever rise when any occasion demands that I should vindicate the honor of those I represent. I call it the height of insolence for the people recently subjected by our arms, to come here and pray the American Congress to exclude from its territory one-half of the people of the nation to which that territory belongs. It does not belong to the North as the North, or to the South as the South. It belongs to the thirty States; and is it not a piece of insolence that they should come here and present such a petition? Sir, if I had taken the ground which my own feelings dictated, I would have moved to lay the petition on the table; but, let

it affects the interest of, or is disrespectful to, half the States of the Union, I desire, sir, that he

man an opportunity.

Mr. Calhoun. I make no motion, sir! Mr. Benton. Then, sir, I move shat the petition be printed, and upon that question I ask the year and nays, that we may see who is willing to charge fenate, in presenting their petition here.

Mr. Focts followed, interrogating the Senator

from Delaware relative to the genuineness of the | State. petition, and the right and authority of its signers to act for the entire people of New Mexico.

Mr. Clayton replied, presenting his evidences, and contending that it was not usual in ordinary cases to question the authenticity of a memorial presented by a Senator who was himself satisfied

with reference thereto. Mr. C. had not the least doubt that the paper was genuine in every sense of the word. Mr. Foote went into a critical analysis of the term "Convention," instructing the Senate with reference to its precise meaning in its various ap-

plications, and illustrating by reference to conven-tional assemblages, both civil and ecclesiastical. Mr. F. then proceeded with some remarks relative to the authenticity of the memorial, inti-mating that he believed it to have been gotten up

by politicians, as a clap-trap, for political effect.
After some further remarks by Mr. Westcott,
Mr. Foote, and Mr. Clayton, in the course of Speaker giving his casting vote in favor of the which the latter gentleman stated that the pro-ceedings of the Convention in question had been published for weeks all over the country-Mr. Hale rose and said: Mr. President, as this subject has created some debate at this unusual

stage of the session, I do not know but that it is as good a time to meet the great question involved as at any other. It is unusual to take up an important question in this way; but, inasmuch as a debate has been entered into, and as the petition presented to us has been criticised, and the motives of its signers and advocates impugned, it is proper that I should submit a few remarks relative the contract of the co tive thereto; and, sir, as the petition has been denominated insolent, I do not know but I may subject myself to a charge of the same character by the amendment which I propose to offer. My amendment is, that the petition be referred to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report a bill organizing a Government agreeably to the suggestions of the memorial. Now, sir, let me say one word in regard to the character of this memorial. The great objection which seems to have been directed by the honorable gentlemen from Mississippi and Florida, is, that it does not come to us authenticated as the proceedings of a regular convention. It is stated, if I under-stood the Senator from Mississippi aright, that this term had assumed a pretty definite and settled meaning among us. He said that by a convention we understood a number of men regularly elected as representatives of a people. sir, if the honorable Senator will look back to the history of this country, which enjoys a very much higher stage of civilization and a great deal more learning upon this matter of conventions, than that from which this memorial has been sent us, he will find that this term is not so well understood even in this country as he would suppose, and there might easily be a little ignorance in a land where they have not been drilled so thoroughly. The great Empire State of New York—and they have had as much discussion upon this matter of conventions as most people—could not choose a delegate that was competent to throw her of a President. This shows that the matter is not any better understood here than in New Mexico. In South Carolina they could choose a man in two minutes to throw nine votes, while in New York they could not choose a man to throw one; and we might well exercise a little forbearance towards the ignorant people in New Mexico. Perhaps, sir, this is the first time they have un-dertaken to hold a convention, and that may be the motion the reason. Perhaps it was the Free Soil party in New Mexico who held a convention and sent this petition here. It is possible, sir, that it may be the Democratic party, and it is not utterly impossible that it was a convention of the Whig-party, for they are "in favor of Free Soil," and the restriction of slavery, in many parts of the country. I am not sure but we ought to have a Committee on Conventions—as the subject may be properly investigated and reported upon. This, sir, is a petition asking legislation upon

until the question is definitively settled—not com-promised. I do not believe that compromises will meet the case; but it must be settled, and settled upon principle; and it is just as well to meet it this preliminary stage—the question whether sla-very shall be restricted in that Territory, and the sir, that those who believe that the people of that country are entitled to a Government will be prepared to give a vote upon this question, and to

sir, there is no question before the Senate. A debate upon the matter can only have the effect to prejudge the claims of the petitioners to have a civil Government. My views upon one great question stated in the memorial are perfectly well known to the Senator from South Carolina and to the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from South Carolin letter. They may also have heard that there is a "change going on in the public mind." Of this, to the Senator from South Carolina and to the Senator from Florida. I do submit to the gentleman from South Carolina, that, upon full consideration, he will reconsider the charge of insolence. If he means that the petition is disrespectful, he is greatly mistaken, as I think. If it is insolent, it of course must be disrespectful; and if it is disrespectful to one half of the Senators upon this floor—if ought not to be received, much less to be referred and printed. But it is not; there is not a word of it calculated to excite any such feeling. These gentlemen say they are opposed to the introduction of slavery. Now, whether they are Abolitionists, or this great battle upon this platform, now that the question is put to the test, kick over the platform apon which we have stood, and upon which we have fought so manfully? No, sir, I trust not; but I hope that all those who believe that the Nicholson letter contained the true doctrine, who believe that there has not been a change in these believe that there has not been a change in these things, will come up and vote for a Government for this people, which they asked for with so much confidence, although they would have asked for it with sell more confidence if the author of this Micholson letter had been placed at the head of the Government. I move, sir, that the memorial be referred, with instructions to the committee to report a bill in accordance with the prayer of the netitioners.

further opposition, (if there has been any opposition,) the memorial will be printed.

Mr. Foote followed with some additional remarks relative to the signification of the word Convention, referring to the "Buffalo Convention" as the most famous Convention of modern times. It was exceedingly numerous, being described as the most multitudinous body ever assembled, in the form of a convention, in the same rule applies as if discourse conventions. with the Santa Fe Convention, which, perhaps, was, after all, more numerous than its constituents. Mr. F. denied that the prayer of the petition presented the doctrine of the Nicholson lettion presented the doctrine of the Nicholson letter. Did the Nicholson letter propose to take from any portion of the people of this Union any portion of its rights? Did it propose Congressional legislation upon the subject of slavery? Did it not deny the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject? Did it not assert that Congress had no jurisdiction whatever upon the subject? And yet this memorial, in the face of the Nicholson letter, dared to ask Congress to legislate upon the subject; it made a proposition to despoil a portion of the Union of their State rights.

rights.

Mr. Hale here remarked that the Senator from Texas [Mr. Rusk] had suggested to him that by voting upon the motion to amend, so as to give by voting upon the committee, the Senate would prejudge the question as to the right of Texas to all the territory to the Rio Grande, (which Mr. H. had no desire to do,) and he therefore, by leave of the Senate, would withdraw his am

The question being taken upon the motion to print the memorial, it was decided in the affirma-

tive by the following vote, viz:
YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bad-Mr. Benton. As the Senator from South Carolina reiterates, in the most formal manner, his declaration that the petition is insolent, and that it is such a one as ought not to be received, because ance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, and Walk

er-33. Navs-Messrs. Berrien, Borland, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Rusk, Turney, Westott, and Yulee-14 The question being then put upon the refer-

petition was referred to the Committee Mr. Douglas gave notice of an amendment to his bill for the admission of California as a State,

providing for the election of seventy-five delegates to a convention to form a constitution for said Mr. Butler gave notice that he should oppose a reference of said bill to the Committee on Territories. Bills of that character should, in his opin-

ion, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, [of which Mr. B. is chairman.] After the transaction of some additional business, of no general interest, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Mc-Lane, providing for inquiring by committee relative to the constitutional provision directing the House to publish a journal of its proceedings and debates, and to ascertain how far the House had heretofore complied with such provision, with a view to some action, by which full reports of their proceedings may be procured and published, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 87, nays 87, the

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mr. Palfrey asked leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of all acts of Congress establishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Several members objecting. Mr. P. demanded the year and nays on the motion for leave, which were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 69, nays 82—as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Belcher, Blackmar, Blanchard, Canby, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Darling, Dickinson, Dixon, Dunn, Eckerk, Embree, Faran, Freedley, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, Hubbard, James H. Johnson, Kellogg, Daniel P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, S. Lawrence, Lord, McClelland, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Palfrey, Peaslee, Petrie, Putnam, Reynolds, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Sawyer, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Robert Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Stuart, Strohm, Tallmadge, Taylor, James Thompson, William YEAS-Messrs. Abbott, Belcher, Blackmar. Tallmadge, Taylor, James Thompson, William Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilmot, Wil-

Nava-Messra Atkinson, Barringer, Barrow. Bayly, Beale, Bocock, Boyd, Boydon, Brady, William G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G Brown, Buckner, Burt, Butler, Franklin Clark Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb. Cooke, Crozier, Daniel, Donnell, Garnett Dun-can, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Haral-son, Hill, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, John W. Houston, Iage, Charles J. Ingersoll, Irvin, An-drew Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Leftler, Levin, Lincoln, Lynde, McClernand, McDowell, McKay, McLane, Joh Mann, Mead, Miller, Morse, Outlaw, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Preston, Rhett, Richardson, Rob inson, Shepperd, Sherrill, Stanton, Strong, Thibodeaux, Thomas, J. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Tompkins, Venable, Wallace, Wiley, Woodward—92.

So the motion for leave was negatived. Mr. Root offered a resolution, requiring the Committee on the Territories to promptly bring in a bill or bills organizing Governments for Cali-fornia and New Mexico, which should exclude slavery therefrom; and on this he moved the previous question, which was carried.

It having been moved to lay this resolution on the table, the yeas and nays were demanded upon

Mr. Giddings moved a call of the House, and One hundred and eighty-seven members having answered to their names, further proceedings under the call were, on motion, suspended.

The question on laying the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio on the table was then decided by verse and verse in the resolution.

nays 107.
Mr. Vinton inquired whether a motion to amend the resolution would now be in order? and was answered by The Speaker, that it would not be in order.

cided by yeas and nays in the negative-yeas 80,

The Speaker stated that the main question would now be put: when Mr. Goggin moved an adjournment; which The question on the adoption of the resolution

of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Root] having then been put, it was adopted—yeas 107, nays 80—as follows: YRAS-Messrs, Abbott, Ashmun, Belcher, Bingnam, Blackmar, Blanchard, Brady, Butler, Can-

regard for Catholic relief induced Ireland to waith and see what would come from his ministry. His professed that field of their triumphs. It is the highest proof of the solidity of his reputation, that in sovereign Ruler will raise up other instruments to give a vote upon the places is gone and a sovereign Ruler will raise up other instruments to give it mow. Besides, sir, this question is put upon the Demto fill their places; and that the day is not far of the Prosperity that already has so signally death quenched all hope of succor from his ministry. His professed that field of their triumphs. It is the highest proof of the solidity of his reputation, that in sovereign Ruler will raise up other instruments to gamzation of the triver. These matters made sovereign Ruler will raise up other instruments to gamzation, that in sovereign Ruler will raise up other instruments of the visit now.

Besides, sir, this question is put upon the Demto fill their places; and that the day is not far of the prosperity that already has so signally blessed us.—Philadelphia Republic.

That, sir, laid down the doctrine of the river report, and the proof of the solidity of his reputation, that in sovereign Ruler will raise up other instruments, bleuderd, brade, b

Freedley, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Henley, Henry, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Irvin, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Kellogg, Daniel P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Levin, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, Maclay, McClelland, McIlvaine, Job Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Nicoll, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Petrie, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Richey, Robinson, Rockhill, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Sherrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Stuart Strohm, Strong, Tallmadge, Taylor, James Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, William Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wick, Wiley, Wilmot, Wilson—107.

Navs—Messre. Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bocock, Potts, Boyd, Boydon, William G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert

G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Chase, Beverly L. Clark, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, ston, Crozier, Daniel, Donnell, Garnett Dun-Can, Alexander Evans, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Iver-son, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, La Sere, Leffler, Ligon, Lumpkin, McDowell, Mc-Kay, McLaue, Meade, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Murphy, Outlaw, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps Preston, Rhett, Richardson, Sawyer, Shepperd Stanton, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Jacob Thompson John B. Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Tomp-kins, Venable, Wallace, Woodward—80. Mr. Robinson moved to reconsider the vote, with a view to debate the resolution; and pending

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1848. SENATE.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, appeared in his

Numerous petitions were presented and refer-

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Milling Affairs, to whom the subject had been referred, reported "A bill to make compensation for the transportation of troops and supplies, for a limit-ed time, over the Isthmus of Panama."

1st of June next. On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was made the

special order for Monday next.

Mr. Cameron, in pursuance of previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for taking the seventh census, or enumeration of the people of the United States; which was read twice, and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Davis of Massachusetts, Butler, Underwood, and Badger.

DECEASE OF A REPRESENTATIVE. A message was received from the House of Repsontatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Alexander D. Sims, a Representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, and the action of the House in relation thereto After a few remarks by Mr. Butler, the usual

The Senate adjourned to Monday next. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bridges, of Pennsylvania, appeared in his seat to-day.

Immediately after the meeting of the House, Mr. Wallace, of South Carolina, rose, and in a few appropriate remarks announced the death of Alexander D. Sims, a Representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, who died at Kingstree, South Carolina, on the 16th of November last. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. W. submitted the customary resolutions, which were agreed to, and The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1848. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After a session of about two hours, which was consumed in action upon private hills,
The House adjourned to Monday next.

### THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 21, 1848. NOTICE.

G. BAILEY, Jun., Washington, D. C. FOREIGN NEWS.

Few persons can find time to wade through the distracting details of the foreign news now conarrangements to present such a weekly digest as may satisfy all our readers.

# NEXT NUMBER

will close our 2d volume. It will contain a combutions from Grace Greenwood and Mrs. South-

Bring along the subscribers.

# REMOVAL.

We have removed our publication office to a more central situation, on 7th street, a few doors below the General Post Office, opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall; and our printing office to 6th street, a few doors below Pennsylvania avenue.

# THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS

will be, from present indications, an exciting one. Our reports will be impartial and as full as the great majority of our readers will desire. After we have gone through the pressure of materials the Literary and Miscellaneous departments of the

The letter of our correspondent in Cincinnati, entitled "Westernisms in Random Epistles," was not received till another letter, disposing of the same topics, had been printed.

TTHE VOICE OF THE AGED .- A venerable friend of Freedom in Vermont, writes: "I think we have not paid that attention to the moral and religious | division in their ranks, we are unable to see. But, bearing of the Slave question, which its importance demands. Slavery is a violation of moral obligation, and this should be pressed and pressed | Calhoun for giving them so many opportunities again upon the Southern conscience. I am old to strengthen themselves on preliminary quesand feeble, and can now do but little; but I would | tions, and carry distraction into the ranks of their cheer on those who are strong for the war. There opponents. is much to encourage, nothing to discourage. Victory will come in the best time. May you live

TT WHAT ONE MAN CAN DO.-A zealous Free Soil man at Deep Run, Connecticut, in a humorous letter to us a few days ago, incidentally shows what one man can do when he is in carnest. He writes: "I notice by your paper, that any clergyman, sending four names, with the money, is entitled to a copy gratis. Now, I am not a clergyman," [Never mind that,] "but I do feel an interest in the noble cause in which you are engaged; and, although a journeyman mechanic, I tried, during the late canvass, to do something full, and some in their seats, refused to vote. for Free Soil, by way of circulating papers and documents. I spent several days in obtaining subscribers and readers to the Campaign of Freedom, and our own Free Soil Advocate, and made a market for three hundred or four hundred weekly, in seven or eight different towns, partly

How much the cause of Human Progress owes to men of this enrnestness of purpose, who do good for the love of it, and not the profit of it.

3 SHAWNERS .- The friend among the Shawnees, who sends us some Indian subscribers, will confer a favor on us by carrying out his intention, and giving us a general history of matters in the Indian country.

No MISTAKE.-A correspondent, writing from Ohio, says-" It is said that your article on District! the power of the Vice President, stating that he had nothing to do with appointing the Standing Committees in the Senate, is not correct. Will mittee on the Territories be instructed to report phy, of New York, Richardson, of Illinois, and you inform your readers how the Committees are to this House, with as little delay as practicable, a Leffler, of Iowa; and eleven were absent or reconstituted ?

We are not mistaken. Formerly, the Standing Committees were appointed by the Vice President. Of late years, they have uniformly been consti-Tuesday, the 12th:

which was considered, by unanimous consent, and Resolved, That the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs shall consist of seven members each, during the present session.
"The Senate proceeded to the appointment of

the Standing Committees. "Mr. King moved a suspension of the rules, in order that the balloting for the members of the several Standing Committees might be disunanimous consent of the Senate, the balloting

could be dispensed with.

and agreed to."

This is all plain enough.

TE CONSOLATORY .- A correspondent, in alluing more! sion to the hits we have occasionally received from all sides, tells a good anecdote, as follows:

"Colonel Smith, of New Hampshire, was serving under General Stark at the battle of Bennington, in 1777; and, during the heat of the action, a musket ball grazed the top of his right ear. A moment after, another carried away the bottom of the left ear. Turning to a brother officer, he coolly remarked, I believe my head is in about the right pluce. The Era has to stand an occa-sional shot from the North as well as the South, but it is in the right place."

### MOVEMENTS IN CONGRESS-PARTY TACTICS.

Wednesday, the 13th instant, was a lively day in Congress. Movements in relation to slavery, of great importance, were made in both Houses, a report of which may be found on our fourth THE SENATE.

The memorial from the citizens of New Mex-The bill proposes to pay Aspinwall & Co., of New York, a reasonable compensation for the service alluded to, provided they complete a railroad across the Isthmus within three years from the of slaves. Their language is—

"We do not desire to have domestic slavery within our borders, and, until the time shall ar- political prospects of another illustrious individrive for our admission into the Union as a State, ual. RICHARD W. THOMPSON voted this time in we desire to be protected by Congress against its | the affirmative, and one of the mischievous echoes introduction among us."

people of Virginia, when a Colony, to the King of England. Could a petition be more reasona-New Mexico, who were guarded by the Govern- meaning in that. ment, from which we wrested their territory, against the evil of slavery, a perfect right to pray Congress to continue the exemption? Could they gers flashed upon us at once. Last session, when imagine that it would be deemed unreasonable or disrespectful, to ask this small boon of a Govern- House, Northern Whigs assured their Southern ment, professing to rank first among the Repub- friends that its passage through that body would lies of the world?

morial as insolent, on the ground that these sub- | the prospects of General Taylor at the North. jugated people were praying for the exclusion Judge Stephens moved to lay the Compromise from their Territory of the very men who had on the table, and eight Southern Whigs aided to conquered it. For the debate that followed this give effect to the motion. "Help me and I will violent demonstration, we refer the reader to our help you," is regarded as a fraternal duty in all report (on the first page.) Mr. Benton replied associations. Let us imagine the tacit underto Mr. Calhoun with dignity and severity, and standing in the brotherhood of Taylor men, this exposed the small effort of Mr. Westcott, of Flor- session. It We have elected our candidate-let us ida, to mislead the Senate and the country as to keep peace one with another. We must make a the character of the petition. Mr. Calhoun, it | new tariff, so as to help the great capitalists of the will be seen, did not think at first of questioning | East, and the great planters of the South who, the genuineness of the memorial. He was too in- with a surplus of slave labor, and an excess of dignant to think of resorting to any finesse to dis- cotton, are seeking to build up their infant manoredit it. Mr. Westcott, more cool, saw the blun- ufactures. Let us, then, keep down every quesder of his leader, but, always bent on going with | tion, sectional or distracting in its nature, calcuhim who goes furthest for slavery, he tried to lated to awaken discord and dissensions among us. throw doubts on the genuineness of the paper, You helped us last session to kill the Compromise and cross-questioned Mr. Clayton, as if he had and stave off all discussion-it would seem fair been arguing a petty case before a county court | that we reciprocate that courtesy, this session." Mr. Foote improved on this hint, branched out into a learned dissertation on Conventions, and at little further. There be many expectants among last convinced himself that the document was not Congressmen, of comfortable appointments at

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the what it protended to be. seen in the American Senate. The design of Mr | to vote nay would ruin them with their constitu-Calhoun and his friends was palpable. Foresee- encies, and to vote yea might endanger their standing that the question of Slavery-Extension is to ing with the Powers that are to be? "Lie lowoccupy much of the time of this seeston, the presentation of this memorial furnished, as they agitation. Let the ordinary party issues have stantly brought to our shores. We are making thought, a fair opportunity for arousing the slave- free course, and suppress all vexed questions holding spirit, exciting the attention and feel- The President, you know, will veto anything ing of the South, and compelling all of its Senators, under fear of their constituencies, to unite at once in unbroken pro-slavery phalanx. Jealous the whole Territorial question go over till the of the apparent harmony between the Northern | next Congress. By that time, we shall all know plete Index. We have on hand some rich contri- and Southern Whigs induced by the election of our destinations—the wheel of fortune will have General Taylor, the more issues they can get up turned out its prizes and itsblanks, and—the peoon the Slavery question, the better for them in every respect. If the Whig Senators from the nia will have severally organized State Govern-South show indifference, or place themselves in antagonism to slavery, the fact is duly reported | do will be, to admit them without any dangerous to the South, and used by every anti-Whig jour- discussion at all about slavery-for, you know, we nal in that section to undermine the Whig party as false to Southern interests. If, on the other hand, they are driven to take ultra pro-slavery ground, the unity of the Whigs in Congress is broken up, the harmony of their councils, the ef- dodge of Douglas-how would that do? ficiency of their party action are destroyed, and slaveholding demands are enforced by slaveholding unity. The vote on the printing shows this to be the philosophy of their action. Of the fourteen who voted against the printing of the memorial, Judge Berrien, always true to slavery as ord from time to time. This is a pleasant consider now perplexing us, more attention will be paid to the needle to the pole, was the only Whig; though ation.

several slaveholding Democrats, not Calhoun men, voted in the affirmative. Were we an advocate of slavery interests, we should pray to be delivered from the hindering help of Mr. Calhoun and his clique. What is to be gained to slavery, by continually stretching its demands to an extent which a large proportion of slaveholders will not sustain, and by raising issues on points where defeat is sure to result from certainly the anti-slavery men have no reason to complain. They are under obligations to Mr.

# HOUSE.

While the Senate was engaged in talking about slavery, the House was acting. Two movements were made, which served to test its disposition, and disclose the policy of the old party managers. The first was by Mr. PALFREY, who asked leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of all acts of Congress or parts of acts establishing or maintaining slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, objected, and the question being taken by yeas and nays, the vote stood; for granting leave, 70, would have been the result. It will be observed in our report, that very few Democrats of the North and West opposed the motion for leave-A few Northern and Western Whigs are recorded in the negative, among whom we note, RICHARD W. THOMPSON, a kind of anti-slavery Taylor man from Indiana. Many of the Taylor men from the free States were incensed at Mr. Paifrey for thus compelling them to show to be held in a few days for Congress, in his

California, and excluding slavery therefrom. and Williams, of Maine, Edsall of New Jersey, This was decidedly irregular. It had not been Ficklin, McClernand, and Turner, of Illinois, tuted by the Senate. The following is an extract agreed upon in cancus. It was not in the pro- Pettit, of Indiana. Of these, six or seven are utfrom the official proceedings of the Senate on gramme of the Taylor party. How to get rid of teriy unveliable. Williams, of Maine, is con-

question. Hall, of Missouri, moved to lay on the ner, and McClernand, are probably under the intable; Giddings, that there be a call of the House. | fluence of Douglas, whose bill we have unmasked The Clerk called the roll-187 members answer- in another place. The Vice President suggested that, by the Taylor member from Ohio, arose, apparently much excited, and demanded of the Speaker, "Mr. King then proposed that, as the Chairmen of the several Standing Committees had been agreed upon informally, their names should be read, and the vote taken upon them viva voce, and so with the remainder of the members of the several standard of the members of the several Standard Committees had been agreed upon informally, their names should be read, and the vote taken upon them viva voce, and so with the remainder of the members of the several Standard Committee to report such bills, with the slavery-restriction, or merely to inquire into the expediency of doing so. The Speaker replied that it required the committee to report such bills, with the slavery-restriction, or merely to inquire into the expediency of doing so. The Speaker replied that it required the committee to report such bills, with the slavery-restriction, or merely to inquire into the expediency of doing so. merely to inquire into the expediency of doing so. the People for a genuine Free Soil measure. to report them. Then, exclaimed Mr. Vinton, "I "No objection being made, the names of the shall vote against the previous question." That gentlemen composing the Committees were read is, he was willing to have the committee instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting bills excluding slavery from the Territories, but noth-

We were under the impression that the Taylor men at the North considered the Wilmot Proviso a settled question among themselves. But, it seems that one of them, who has always been party in Congress committed upon it! Mark

Mr. Vinton's example was followed, and we observed many leading Whigs voting nay to the previous question. By the help of the Northern and Western Democrats, however, the previous question was sustained, and every member brought to a direct vote on the resolution ery unpleasant operation. To be hauled down to this yea or nay bull-ring, is a species of political butchery which gentlemen ought not to attempt upon each other.

Of course, when it became necessary to answer yea or nay, there was little apprehension as to the ico, presented by Messrs. Benton and Clayton, is result. But one Taylor man, and here and there carefully worded, and entirely respectful. They a stray Cass man from the North, ventured to repray for the establishment of a Territorial Gov- cord their names in the negative. Rhode Island ernment, against the dismemberment of their Ter- | had the honor of furnishing that courageous ritory, and for protection against the introduction | Whig, in the person of Mr. CRANSTON, in whose mind a change seems to have been going on, similar to the change which proved so fatal to the of the Hall conveyed to us a most pathetic re-Precisely a similar prayer was presented by the proach uttered thereupon by some Southern friend ;-" Ah, Thompson," he cried, "you are a backslider-you have not done as well as you did ble, more respectful? Have not these people of this morning!" We read a whole volume of

Putting this and all the other indications we had observed together, the policy of the manathe Clayton Compromise was on its way to the place them at a great disadvantage in the Presi-Mr. Calhoun took fire, and denounced the me- dential struggle then commencing, and endanger

Does not this look like the truth? Think a home or abroad. Why compel these gentlemen A more ridiculous exhibition we have never to make their mark on obnoxious questions, where we might do for freedom, if it should have the rare luck to run the gauntlet in the Senate. Let ple of the Territories of New Mexico and Califorments, so that all that will then be necessary to are all agreed, North and South, that States may xclude or permit slavery, without interference from the General Government. But, if action this session be insisted upon, there is the new

Do our readers understand the game? Now, it so happens that the Free Soil Whigs and Democrats in Congress have the power to disturb these calculations, and compel the old Hunkers of all parties to put their views on rec-

# SHALL THE PEOPLE BE CHEATED?

The great issue presented during the late Presidential canvass was that of Slavery-Restriction. General Taylor could not have been elected if his Northern friends had not succeeded, by dint of bold assertions, sophistical constructions, and private letters, in producing the general impression that the veto power would never be used by him to prevent the passage of a bill enacting the Wilmot Proviso. The testimony of the great majority of the People at the ballot-box was, a testimony in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. This was a measure which they well understood, about which there could be no mistake, the only safe and effectual safeguard they knew that could be interposed against the extension of slavery. In support of this they recorded their judgment and will so clearly, emphatically, repeatedly, that no representative from the free States, unless he has made up his mind to disown allegiance to them and expect nothing from them, dares openly and directly to oppose it.

But, it is quite possible to oppose a measure covertly, indirectly, under the show of devotion to its principle. The majority of the members of Congress, at this session, if compelled to vote year against it, 81. It will be observed that only 151 or nay, without cover or concealment, on a direct members out of 228 voted. The House was not proposition to exclude slavery from our Territories, will not dare to vote nay. But, precisely Had all the members voted, it is doubtful what this compulsion is what the majority will seek most anxiously to avoid. Would to God that the ances of the men whom they have chosen to represent their will, and in whom they are repos-

ing full confidence! In another place, we have given a glimpse the faithlessness of some of the leading Whigs in the House, from the free States. There are Democrats from the North and West equally faithless. their hands upon this question. It interfered | Some of the newspapers, in making up a table of with certain party calculations. A very anti- those who voted against the resolution of Mrslavery member from Vermont intimated that Root, to instruct the Committee on the Territories Mr. Palfrey had an eye merely to the advance- to report a bill providing Territorial Governments ment of his own special interests in the election for California and New Mexico, and excluding slavery, record but one Democratic nay. This is a great mistake. Seven Democrats from the free But, another bombshell was impending. Mr. States voted in the negative: C. J. Ingersoll, Root brought forward a resolution, that the Com- Kennon, jun., Miller, and Sawyer, of Ohio, Murbill or bills, providing a Territorial Government | fused to vote-Birdsall and Collins, of New York, for each of the Territories of New Mexico and Bridges and Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, Clark

ed to their names, and further proceedings in the We know that it is the policy of the leaders of call were dispensed with. The motion to lay on the Whigs and Democrats in Congress to "kill the table was lost-yeas 80, nays 107 The pre- off," as they phrase it, the Free Soil party. If vious question was seconded, the members pass- they can unite on a plan for adjusting the quesing through the tellers. Just as the operation tion of slavery this session, this object, they think, was commencing, Mr. VINTON, a very anti-slavery | will be accomplished. But the plan must be such as to "keep the word of promise to the ear" of the Northern people; such as will not damage materially their standing with their constituencies such as they may succeed in imposing upon

We learn that this subject has been under consideration among the managers ever since the session commenced—that there have been frequent caucusings and countings of noses-that the bill of Douglas has been supposed to afford a clue to lead the old Hunkers of both parties out of their perplexities-that the contriver of it has been trying the fidelity of Free Soil men, and Wilmot Proviso Democrats and Whigs in the Housethat at one time many, if not a great majority, of the leading Whigs were disposed to regard it deemed anti-slavery, wishes it to be regarded as with favor-that among these were Vinton, of an open question, and was unwilling to have his Ohio, and Greeley, of New York, and we have not heard that the former has changed his mind, or that the latter will not give it his support, provided Douglas define the eastern boundary of the

Now, if all these things do not alarm the friends of Free Terri ory in all parties, then they are doomed. Let them look to it. Letters innumerable are passing from Washington. Efforts will be made, no doubt, to still agitation at home, to subsidize the press, to prevent any action by the State Legislatures. Will not the People awake? It is a fact, but we fear they will find it out too late, that the men who represent them in Congress, cannot all be depended upon. Their constituents must keep a constant watch over them, and let them know that acquiescence in the schemes of Slavery plotters against Liberty will

he political felo de se What makes the paltering policy of these halfhearted men more criminal, is the fact, that many Southern men were making up their minds to acquiesce in the Wilmot Proviso policy, as a thing settled upon-not to be avoided. All the auspices were favorable to the cause of Human Liberty. And now we say, if Slavery triumph, it will triumph not by the power of the slaveholders, but through the loathsome treachery of Northern and Western members of Congress. Who they are, time may show.

#### Forthe National Era. SLEIVENAMON.

Wild the night: on the wind, as it freshens amain, Sound the rushing of waters, the dashing of rain; In the narrow dellie, where the hills meet each other, They are waiting the hour to meet brother with brothe For brothers are they, and the brotherhood claim is hunger to death, and a brand on each name; They meet but in darkness, they shrink at the dawning And hide them away from God's beautiful morning.

Through the gloomy rayine, see them steal to the light, With their skeleton limbs and their faces of white! Will they laugh in you manse, will they dance in you will When they hear the wild cries of the Irish Guerrilla? Cold hands grasp each other sad eyes of despair Gleam wild in the firelight, through long tangled hair; God pity and pardon als children of sorrow, Who plot at the midaight dark crimes for the morrow!

They smother the fire, lest its low lurid light Should call to the trist those not summoned to-night; For the starving are hunted; the weak shall no longer Dare murmur of wrongs in the car of the stronger!

They had homes, these wild men, but death swept th away,
The famine, the fever, made sure of their prey,
Round each dark hearth the law dog now hunts like a de-But the hunted are safe in the pass of Sleivenamon!

Their utterance is mpid, vehement, and wild— Who would dream in such dark hearts love ever ha smiled? That the hard eye was wet when the strong arm wa The dead wife whose baby lay starving and gasping?

On lonely Sleivenanon sad visions arise, Of his darling's last smile, and his child's patient eyes; Hardened now by dispair, for revenge he is waiting, And the heart strong in love is now stronger in hating. And what if next midnight the mansion shall flame! The plunder is rapil, the foe has no name;

Mount guard in your eastles, look well to your halls, To the corn of your harvest, the herds of your stalls For the poor and the wrouged shall die dumbly no loo And the wolves of your hills are the Children of Hun

E. H. W

Amesbury, Massachusetts.

SENATOR DIX AND THE AMISTAD CLAIM. In reply to a correspondent in New York : Senator Dix voted against the amendment to the General Appropriation bill of last session, allowing the claim of \$50,000 for the Amistad negroes. The amendment was carried by a majority of 3-In the House it was stricken out-and the Senate then receded. The list of year and nays on the amendment we copy from the Journal of August

YEAS-Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, John-son of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, King, son of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Pearce, Sebastian, Tur-

NAYS-Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Clarke, Clay ton, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dix. Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Johnson of Maryland, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Rusk, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Walker-21.

#### Correspondence of the New York Tribune CASE OF THE PEARL PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1848 The Circuit Court of this District, the suprer cribunal in all criminal cases—for in crim ases no writ of error lies in this District to the Supreme Court of the United States—has been Daniel Drayton, plaintiff in error, vs. the United

These writs of error are brought to review and reverse the conviction of Drayton in the Criminal Court of this District on two several indict ments for the larceny of slaves. They are a part of the 345 Pearl cases, of the trial of which summer, before the Criminal Court here, I sent

The counsel for Drayton in those trials filed no less than twelve bills of exceptions in each case to the rulings of Judge Crawford, by whom the cases were tried. The argument of those writs of error before the Circuit Court has consumed no less than seven days—so numerous and important were the errors alleged to be committed by the Judge below. Both cases were opened for the plaintiff in error, by Richard Hildreth, Esq., of Boston, followed by the District Attor-ney and J. H. Bradley, Esq., an eminent lawyer of this city, retained on behalf of the prosecution. The closing argument for the prisoner was made in the first case by Hon. Horace Mann, and in the econd case by J. Mandeville Carlisle, Esq., a young and rising lawyer of this city, of great

Besides other points of great interest, such as the constitutionality of Slavery in the District of Columbia, color in the District as a presumption of Slavery, and the amount and character of the evidence necessary to establish the fact of servitude in the District, the whole doctrine of the law of larceny was gone into in the fullest manner, especially the application of that doctrine to the subject of Mr. Hildreth, in his opening, denound People could know the caucussings and contriv- the instructions of Judge Crawford on this point, as not only bad English and bad law, but as exhibiting the appearance of an attempt at legal double entendre, preserving the sound form of legal words, but intended to convey, and actually conveying to the jury, a totally false and unfounded dea of the law. He denounced Judge Crawford's definition of larceny as false and "rotten," un-supported by a single adjudged case in any book or by any tried treatise of any pretensions, and, in its special application to the subject of slave property, in positive and direct contradiction to the whole course of legislation in every slave State of the Union, and to every case on the subject to be found in the books: the boldest attempt at judicial legislation of which he had any know ledge. Mr. District Attorney, when he reply, accused the opposite counsel of an indeco-rous and unfounded attack on the personal character of the Judge.

Mr. Hildreth, in the opening of the second case, denied explicitly that he had made any personal attack on the Judge. He had attacked his instructions and his law; it was those, and not the Judge personally, that he had pronounced "roften." Of the Judge personally he had said but one thing; and that was, that he was a Pennsylvanian. And why had he said that? To explain how it happened that the Judge had given instructions, not only in contradiction to the whole tenor of the common law but to the whole the dangerous missile, without an explosion, was stantly dodging: his son, we believe, was made course of Southern legislation—a blunder into

"Mr. King submitted the following resolution; a delicate problem. Root moved the previous a midshipman at the last session! Ficklin, Tur- which a Judge educated at the South would not the general question of Slavery, should blush at have been so likely to fall.

One of the points made for the prisoner was. that it was necessary to prove the servitude of the negroes alleged to be stolen, by something more than the claim of the master. And the case was likened to that of an indic ment for stealing foxes. Now, foxes being animals wild by nature, there can be no property in them sufficient to sus tain an indictment for larceny, at least not unless they are alleged and proved to be foxes caught and subjected. While Mr. Mann was proving this illustration, the District Attorney wrote the following lines, and passed them along to the prisoner's counsel:

To illustrate the point he's making—"In larceny there must be a taking"—A fox, he says, cannot be stolen, Be he a young or be he an old 'un.
Pursuing hounds say he's mistaken,
At least so far as to the taking.

It was not long before the following retort courteous was written on the back of the same aper, which was left on the table for the District Attorney's serious consideration: Fox-hunting abroad, and slave-hunting in-cloors

Fox-hunting abroad, and slave-hunting in doors, I beg leave to suggest do not run all-foures; Foxes do not eat foxes—brute natures have bounds, But Mr. District Attorney, out-hounding the hound funts men, women, and children, his pocket to fill, On three hundred indictments, at ten dollars a bill. The Court has adjourned for a fortnight, take time to draw up its opinion. Very little doubt is felt of the reversal of the convictions.

Another case against Sayres, the master of the vessel, upon which he was fined the very moderat sum of \$11,800, with costs, amounting to \$1,356, for transporting the slaves, yet remains to be considered. That case involves also some very interesting points.

#### THE DOUGLAS PROJECT EXPOSED.

People may wonder, but it is true nevertheless, that the insidious project of Mr. Douglas for settling the Territorial question, is regarded with favor by member of Congress, who ought to be prepared to put down every juggle contrived to cheat Freedom out of its patrimony. Other members contemplate the possibility of modifying the project, so as to pave the way at once for the organization of two States, and their admission without going through the intermediate territorial condition. The great object is, to get rid of the agitation of Slavery, and the least possible care is manifested by these tacticians to afford any positive, substantial safeguard to our

new empire against the introduction of Slavery. We tell the non-slaveholders of the country, you will be betrayed this session by the men in whom you trust, unless you bring to bear on Con gress a pressure of Public Sentiment that shall forbid all compromise, all dodging, all jugglery, all indirection, and compel your Representatives to stand fast by the plain Anti-Slavery proviso of the Jefferson Ordinance of 1787.

California, in 1842, contained, it is said, about 25,000 civilized people, one-half of them christianized Indians, participating in civil Government. New Mexico, according to the best accounts, embraces a population of from 75,000 to 100,000 people, only one-fourth, of the white race, the rest being civilized Indians, or the descendants of Indians and whites. The two Territories have always had distinct and separate institutions and

And yet, the proposition of Senator Douglas contemplates the fusion of these alien elements under one State Government, without the slightest regard to the views or wishes of these distant people!

Again: The smaller portion of the population is at one extremity of California, the larger at the opposite extremity of New Mexico-both Territories comprise an area of 516,078 square miles or 337,000,000 acres-eight times as much as all New England, 123,000,000 acres more than were comprised in the area of the original thirteen States of this Union. And yet this proposition would organize the two portions of this population, separated by intervening deserts and mountains, at two extremes of an aggregate territory more extensive by 171,854 square miles than the whole of the original States of this Union, as one State, under one State Government! Could anything be devised so reasonable, so practicable? New Mexico, as we have seen, contains about

three times the population of California, but the former is to merge its name in the State of California! How judicious this treatment of a new population conquered by our arms, and which can only be conciliated by honest dealing!

But the bill does not organize a State Government. It provides for a kind of provisional Government, to be instituted by the United States: that provisional Government controls the entire preliminary movement for the calling of a Convention to form a State constitution, which is then to be submitted to Congress, with an application for admission into the Union. During the existence of this provisional machinery, the Territories are open to the incursions of Slavery, and good care is taken to secure the appointment and management of this machinery, in the hands of President Polk, should the bill be forced through

Look at the details. These immense Territories, far greater than the area of our original Union, are to be divided into two judicial districts, with a United States judge, attorney, and mar shal, for each-and these functionaries are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Who is the President? James K. Polk, who has pledged himself to vete any bill excluding slavery from these Territories; and the slaveholding power in the Senate is strong enough, were he wanting, to prevent the appointment of any judge, attorney, or marshal, not favorable to its pretensions. To show that all its vigilance and energy would be aroused, we have but to ascertain the functions of these judicial officers. We shall see that they are to be mere executive officers-creatures of the Executive Power in Washington. Wednesday, the 13th, Mr. Douglas sent to the Chair the following, which he intends to propose at the proper time as an amendment to the bill admitting California into the Union as a State: it was ordered to be printed :

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the district judges, attorneys, and marshals, herein provided to be appointed, are hereby authorized and empowered to lay off said territory into election dis-tricts, for the election of seventy-five delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution for the said State of California, and to apportion the number of delegates to said districts according to the number of voters in each, according to the best information they may be able to obtain; to prescribe the time and place of holding the elections, and to designate the persons who shall conduct the same; and also to prescribe the "Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all citizens of the United States, resident within the limits of said Territory, including all Mexican citizens who have become citizens of the United States under the eighth article of the treaty referred to in the first section of this act, shall be entitled to vote at said election of delegates to the constitutional Convention: Provided, That no per-son shall vote at said election except white male inhab-itants who shall have attained the age of twenty-one

The fifth section, as will be seen by examining the words we have placed in italics, secures to these six functionaries the absolute control of the entire series of preliminary movements to the organization of a Constitution. They may appoint the Convention at such time and place as shall subserve any particular purpose of their own. They may apportion delegates so as to secure a majority in the Convention of their own creatures. They may virtually exclude and admit at the ballot-box whom they please. And lest they should prove false to the policy of the parties that appointed them, the sixth section moreover provides for the exclusion of one-half of the voting population of California, and three-fourths of the voting population of New Mexico-whose voice, it is well understood, would prohibit Slavery to he new State.

And this infernal attempt to open the door to the introduction of Slavery into our new empire, under the cover of a State Government, to be organized virtually by the Government in Washington, is coolly proposed in the American Senate as a compromise, on which all contending parties may fraternally harmonize! And Wilmot Proviso Whigs and Democrats are preparing to consider it seriously, when every honest man in Congress, whatever his views on

the bare suspicion that he could be brought to give it countenance

A characteristic episode took place on the presentation of this beautiful amendment. Mr. Douglas intimated his judgment that the whole bill should go to the Committee on Territories.

"Mr. Butler suggested that the Committee on Territories was not the proper committee to which this subject should be referred. The Senator from Illineis proposed to bring in California as a State, and hence, according to the usage of the body, it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary. He was not influenced by personal considerations in making this suggestion, inasmuch as he was a member of both committees, but by a sense of propriety.
"Mr. Douglas briefly replied, that in other cases

of a like character, such bills had been referred to the Committee on Territories, and hence he had given this the same direction; but he was not tenacious on the subject."

We know that, Mr. Douglas. You would be quite willing to see your bill put out to such nurses. Does the reader want an explanation? Here it is:

.The Committee on Territories is composed as follows: Mr. Douglas, chairman; Messrs. Bright, Clayton, Butler, and Davis of Massachusetts. It so happens, that three out of the five are not entirely reliable, in the South Carolina meaning of the word. Whereas, the Committee on the Judiciary is so constituted, that if the precious device of Mr. Douglas were not entirely perfect, every flaw would at once be mended. Its members are-Mr. Butler, (chairman;) Messrs. Berrien, Westcott, Downs, Dayton-all of them, except the last, standing foremost among the most ultra slaveholders of the Senate!

But the two sentinels over the claims of Slavery talked the matter over, as if they were the most artless gentlemen in the world, with no ulterior object whatever.

We repeat what we have often said, that there s no branch of our Government from which Liberty has less to hope, and more to fear, than from the Senate of the United States.

#### AN ANALYSIS OF TWO IMPORTANT VOTES IN THE HOUSE.

Dr. Palfrey last week (see proceedings) asked leave to introduce a bill as follows . AN ACT to repeal all acts of Congress estab-

lishing or maintaining slavery and the slave trade within the District of Columbia. Be it enacted, &c., That all acts, and parts of acts, of Congress, heretofore passed, by which the insti-tution of domestic slavery or the slave trade with-in the District of Columbia has been established, continued, or maintained, or is now upheld or supported, be, and the same are hereby, repealed

The question was taken on the motion to grant leave to introduce the bill, and it was decided in the negative. We here present the following table of the votes of the members and the absentees or non-voters from the free States:

DEMOCRATS. YEAS. Smart, Me.

Darling, Wis. Starkweather, N. Y. Stuart, Mich. Dickinson, O. Faran, O. Johnson, N. H. Lawrence, N. Y. Sawyer, O. Tuck, N. H. Lord. N. Y. Thurston, R. I. Lahm, O. Thompson, Iowa. Thompson, Pa. Wentworth, Ill. Morris, O. McClelland, Mich. Peaslee, N. H. Wilmot, Pa.-21 Petrie, N. Y.

NAYS. Brown, Pa. Clark, Me. Miller, O. McClernand, Ill. Ficklin, Ill. Richardson, Ill. C. J. Ingersoll, Pa. Robinson, Ia. Kennon, O. Lynde, Wis. Leffler, Iowa. Smith, Ill. Strong, Pa. Wiley, Mc.—15. ABSENT.

Mann, Pa. Birdsall, N. Y. Bridges, Pa. Brodhead, Pa Bingham, N. Y. Clapp, Me. Collins, N. Y. Cathcart, Ia. Edsall, N. J.

Fries, O.

Jenkins, N. Y. Murphy, N. Y. Maolay, N. Y. Nicoll, N. Y. Peck, Vt. Pettit. Ia. Richey, O Rockhill, Ia. Turner, Ill. Hammons, Me. Williams, Me. Henley, Ia. WHIGS.

Abbott, Mass. Lawrence, N. Y. Marvin, N. Y. Mullon, N. Y. Belcher, Me. Blackmar, N. Y. Marsh, Vt. Nelson, N. Y. Collamer, Vt Palfrey, Mass. Cranston, R. I. Conger, N. Y. Putnam, N. Y. Rockwell, Mass. Canby, O. Dixon, Conn. Rockwell, Conn. Rumsey, N. Y. Reynolds, N. Y Dunn. Is. Eckert, Pa. Embree, Ia. Root. O. Smith, Conn. Freedley, Pa. Grinnell, Mass St. John, N. Y. Gott, N. Y. Silvester, N. Y Greeley, N. Y. Slingerland, N. Y. Gregory, N. J. Giddings, O. Strohm. Pa. Taylor, O. Tallmagde, N. Y. Van Dyke, N. J. Henry, Vt. Hale, Mass. Hubbard, Cont Vinton, O. Wilson, N. H.

Holmes, N. Y. Hall, N. Y. White, N. Y. Warren, N. Y .- 49. King, Mass. Kellogg, N. Y. Butler, Pa. Lincoln, Ill. Brady, Pa. Sherrill, N. Y. Thompson, Ia .-- 7. Irvin, Pa. Levin, Pa. ABSENT Hampton, Pa J. R. Ingersoll, Pa. Mann, Mass. Crowell, O.

Dickey, Pa.

Duncan, O.

Evans. O.

Fisher, O.

Edwards, O.

Hudson, Mass.

Abbott, Mass.

Hall, N. Y

Hunt, N. Y. Schenck, O. Hampton, N. J. Smith, Ia .- 22. Whig, Democratic, Total Yeas -15 Nays -Absent -23 Hunt, Whig, and Peck, Democrat, having been

Mollvaine, Pa.

Newell, N. J.

Pollock, Pa.

Stewart, Pa.

Nes, Pa.

tive, but it was not granted. Messrs. McIlvaine and Dickey, of Pennsylvania, (Whigs,) appeared in a card in the Intelligencer, stating that, if they had been present, they

asked leave to record their names in the affirma-

would have voted yea. We class Tuck with the Democrats, but he is an independent Democrat.

Root's resolution proposed to instruct the Committee on Territories to report a bill organizing
Territorial Governments for New Mexico and
California, and excluding slavery therefrom. The vote from the free States, on analysis, presents the following results:

YEAS.

Hampton, N. J.

White, N. Y.

Irwin, Pa.
King, Mass.
Kellogg, N. Y.
Levin, Pa. Belcher, Me Blanchard, Pa. Lincoln, Ill. Butler, Pa. Lawrence, N. Y. Marvin, N. Y. Brady, Pa. Conger, N. Y. Miller, O. McIlvaine, Pa. Canby, O. Crowell, O. Marsh, Vt. Nelson, N. Y. Palfrey, Mass. Dixon, Conn. Putnam, N. Y. Pollock, Pa. Reynolds, N. Y. Dickey, Pa Duncan, O. Edwards, O. Rockwell, Mass. Eckert, Pa Rumsey, N. Y. Rockwell, Conn. Evans, O. Freedley, Pa. Smith. Conn. St. John, N. Y. Sherrill, N. Y. Silvester, N. Y. Farrelly, Pa. Grinnell, Mass. Slingerland, N. Y. Gott, N. Y Greeley, N. Y Strohm, Pa. Gregory, N. J. Giddings, O. Henry, Vt. Smith, Ia. Thompson, Pa. Taylor, O. Henry, Vt. Hale, Mass. Tallmagde, N. Y. Vinton, O. Wilson, N. H. Hubbard, Vt.

#### NAY. Cranston, R. I.-1. ABSENT. Newell, N. J. Holmes, N. Y. Hampton, Pa. Rose, N. Y. J. R. Ingersoll, Pa. Stewart, Pa. Schenck, O. Nes, Pa. Van Dyke, N.J.-10. DEMOCRATS. YEAS.

Nicoll, N. Y. Peaslee, N. H. Bingham, Mich. Clapp, Me. Cummins, O. Catheart, Ia. Petrie, N. Y. Peck, Vt. Richey, O. Darling, Wis Dickinson, O. Robinson, Ia. Rockhill, Ia. Fries. O. Smart, Me. Starkweather, N. Y. Smith, Ill. Stuart, Mich. Henley, Ia. Strong, Pa. Tuck, N. H. Jenkins, N. Y. Lawrence, N. Y Lord, N. Y Thurston, R. I. Lynde, Wis. Lahm, O. Thompson, Iowa Thompson, Pa. Morris, O. Wick, Ia. Mann, Pa. Wentworth, Ill. McClelland, Mich Wiley, Me. NAYS.

Murphy, N. Y. Richardson, III. Leffler, Iowa. Sawyer, O. ABSENT. Birdsall, N. Y. Ficklin, Ill. Bridges, Pa. Brodhead, Pa. McClernand, Ill. Pettit, Ia. Clark, Me. Collins, N. Y. Turner, Ill. Williams, Me. Edsall, N. J. Whig. Total 68 108 Democratic. Yeas - -

C. J. Ingersoll, Pa.

Nays -

Absent -

Miller, O.

10

Of the absentees, twelve certainly, and six more probably, if they had been present, would have voted in the affirmative. ROMAN, of Maryland, is set down as having

voted for the resolution. REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL-LOW POSTAGE.

In our last number we showed that if the reading and writing population of the United States, over twenty years of age, should send letters through the mail at the same rate per head as the same class of population in Great Britain, the number of letters annually passing through the mails would increase from 58,000,000 to 171,000,000; and that at two cents, uniform rate for all letters of half an ounce and under, these would yield only \$130,000 less revenue than the present high and unequal rates.

This increase would take place without any in-

crease in the cost of transportation. One hundred and thirteen millions of letters, the difference between 171,000,000 and 58,000,000, averaged at half an ounce, (too high an estimate,) would amount to 3,531,250 pounds per annum, or 9,674 pounds a day, for all the lines in the United States. Now, according to the statement of the Postmaster General, in seven days, from the 6th to the 12th day of August last, there passed through the City Post Office of Washington, 450 bags of free matter, weighing 35,560 pounds, averaging daily 5,078 pounds. Electioneering documents under frank, from a single office, weighing more than one-half of the daily weight in all the post offices of the United States, of the 113,000,000 letters, the probable increase over the present number, should the low rate of postage be adopted! This brings us to the abuse of the franking

privilege - the great obstacle to the successful

working of any low postage system. It is astonishing how members of Congress can think of retaining this privilege. Not one good reason can be assigned for it. It is the instrument of enormous abuses. The only plausible reason why it should be allowed to members of Congress is, that their correspondence concerns not personal, but public business. This may be true to a great extent; but that public business is local, not gen eral. The correspondence carried on between the representative and his constituents, is about his interests or theirs. In either case, we should like to know what reason or justice there is in making all the people of all the States bear the burthen of it. If his constituents would instruct him to carry out their views in relation to the Tariff, it is their business-let them pay their own postage. If they desire him to obtain the grant of certain school lands, or some facilities for running a railroad, or to attend to pension business for them, let them pay their own postage. Why must I contribute more than my share to sustain the Post Office Department in the shape of high postage, so as to enable them to carry on a voluminous correspondence, about their interests, free of postage?

But this use of the franking privilege, unjustifiable as it is, is tolerable compared with the gross frauds practiced under cover of it. The Postmaster General undertook to abate this evil, by charging postage on franked documents, where the frank was in one handwriting, and the address or superscription in another. But it excited the profound indignation of grave Senators, to such a degree, that they forthwith introduced a bill to prohibit so insolent an interference with their prerogatives. It was not to be tolerated that members of Congress should be restricted, as far as possible, to the legitimate use of the franking privilege. They must have the privilege of putting their frank upon any envelope, no matter what its destination, what it was to cover, by whom or to whom it was to be sent. Any one can see, that in this way a vast mass of private correspondence of individuals occupying no official station, writing upon no official business, might be carried on, free, by the grace of some complaisant Senator of Representative.

The worst prostitution of the privilege is to electionsering purposes. The country knows that members of Congress were on the spot here during the whole of the active period of the last Presidential canvass, for the purpose of freightcalled out of the bar before the vote was taken, ing the mails for all sections with innumerable partisan documents, all franked. We again bring to notice the following facts stated by the Postmaster General. Speaking of the franking privilege, he says:

> "It is now greater and more exclusively used than at any former period; and as the privilege is enlarged, the abuses under it increase. The immense mass of free matter sent through the mails necessarily requires a higher and more ex-pensive grade of service, to enable the contractors a double daily line of four-horse post-coaches has become indispensable. Some estimate may be formed of the additional expense of transportation, from the fact, reported from the City Post Office, that in seven days, from the 6th until the 12th day of August last, inclusive, 450 bags of free matter, weighing 35,550 pounds, averaging daily 5 078 pounds, nessed through his office.

> daily 5,078 pounds, passed through his office.
> "Upon inquiry, it appears that between the 1st of December and the 1st of October last, there were sent from the two Houses of Congress through the mails, about five millions of copies of speeches and other matter weighing under two ounces, and about one hundred and seventy-seven thousand public documents, beside the letters written by the members of the House of Representatives; and there remained to be forwarded more than one-half of the public documents ordered to be printed at the last session. Such a ma of matter thrown upon the mails must necessarily add to the cost of transportation, retard the progress of the mails, and produce a great proportion of the failures that are made on the unimproved routes in the newer sections of the country.
> "But this is not all. The Department is com

pelled to pay the postmasters whose compensation does not exceed two thousand dollars per annum, two cents for the delivery of each free letter or

And yet, in view of the total absence of all just reason for the franking privilege, of the gross frauds practiced under it, and its enormous abuses for the purpose of promoting party interests. and though it is well understood that its continuance will interfere with, if not prevent, the successful working of a low postage system, Mr. Warren, N. Y.-68. Goggin's new bill seriously proposes the maintenance of this privilege! The People should look have nothing to do. Being taken good care of was to this matter. Let them tell their representatives that they will not submit any longer to a system which takes money out of their pockets, to pay for the correspondence of these representatives—that they can see no more reason in paying five cents postage, while their representatives pay nothing, than they would in a law to tax them so much per head to enable the Honorable Mr. Fiddlesticks to send a cart-load of Buncombe speeches to his constituents, gratis, that they might see how proper it was for them to reclect

In recommending a uniform rate of one cent on newspapers, the Postmaster General insists that they should be pre-paid. He certainly could not have weighed the consequences of such a policy. It is obviously unnecessary. That pre-payment should be demanded on pamphlets is reasonable for it is quite common for them to remain dead in the office; but newspapers are almost always taken out, and when they are not, if the Postmasters do their duty, and advise the publishers of the fact, the mail is instantly relieved from their burthen. The easiest way to receive postage on newspapers is, to collect it from those who take them. One cent a week, to each subscriber for a weekly paper, is a tax readily paid, and nobody would feel it. Suppose pre-payment required, the | very inquisitive tax would inevitably fall upon the publisher. He would have to pay an enormous sum for which he could expect no remuneration from his subscribers. They would not be willing to pay \$2.50 for a paper now sent for \$2. Say that our issue is 13,000 copies, the postage on them would be \$130, which we must pay over in gold or silver to the post office in this city every week, before our papers could be mailed-or, \$6,760 a year! If this simple presentation does not show every reader the utter impracticability, and, we must say, absurdity, of such a measure, he must be dull beyond all conception. There is not a publisher in the country that could survive such an imposition; and, as to the Post Office itself, the result would be, the loss of nearly all the revenue accruing from newspapers.

For the National Era. ALDA.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY. You would have loved her, had you seen, The beauty of her life was prayer; The sweet sky never wet with showers A bed of yellow primrose flowers As sunny as the lovely sheen Of her loose hair.

O'er the low easement her soft hands Twined tenderly the creeping vines; Out in the woodland's shady glooms Loved she to gather summer blooms, And where, from yonder valley lands, The river shines.

The rain was falling when she died,
The sky was dismal with its gloom,
And autumn's melancholy blight
Shook down the yellow leaves that night,
And mounfully the low winds sighed
About her tomb. At midnight, near the gray old towers That lift their lordly pride so high, Was heard the dismal raven's croak, From the red shadows of the oak, And with her pale arms full of flowers, The dead went by.

An old man now, with thin white hair, Oft counts his beads beneath that tree; Sometimes when noentide's glow is bright, And sometimes in the lonesome night, He breathes the dead girl's name in prayer, On bended knee.

A shenherd boy—so runs the tale— Once, as he pent his harmless flocks, Crossed the sweet maid, her lap all full Of Illies pied, and cowslips dull, Weaving up fillets, red and pale, For her long looks.

Sweetly the evestar lit the towers, When, homeward riding from the chase,
Down from his coal-black steed there leapt
A courtier gay, whose dark plumes swept
A cloud of ringlets bound with flowers,
And love-lit face.

Summer is gone—the casement low,
With dead vines darkened—winds are loud;
Alda, no more the gray old towers
Shui from thee heaven's sweet border flowers—
Comb back the locks of golden glow,
And bring the shroud.

LEWIS'S FREE SOIL, SLAVERY, AND TERRITORIAL MAP fice, New York.

This map shows, at once, the comparative extent of the Free and Slave States and Territories of the Union, and embraces a great deal of matter statistical and illustrative. It ought to be continual memento of the short-comings of our Republicanism.

THE DEMOCRACY, by submitting to the guidance of the Slaveholders, have lost their two principal States, New York and Pennsylvania, without making anything in the South. They see this, and some of their newspapers are grumbling rather fiercely, indicating a disposition to rid themselves of Slavery-dictation. The organ of the Administration strokes them down gently, and talks to them in soothing terms of the fidelity of the "Mother of States" to the party, and of the constancy of the great body of the Democrats in the South. We shall see whether such coaxing will avail to retain the Democratic party of the free States as the humble ally of the Slave Power. Perhaps it may have learned from the Union

that it can get along very well without Pennsylvania and New York-perhaps, too, it may be able to get along charmingly at the next election without a single free State, giving up everything for the sake of keeping company with the preëminent Democracy of South Carolina, Alabams, and Texas.

WILLIS'S MUSE was seized with a a fit of admiration just before the election, and favored the publie, through the medium of the National Intelligencer, with a notable song, in glorification of the hero of Buena Vista, the most remarkable sentiment of which is contained in the following ex-

"Now, if you'd like to know the school Where Presidents best learn to rule—Zach's life is just the very one God Chose to Train a Washington."

The meaning of which is, that, according to God's will, the best qualified men for the Presidency of the United States are those whose lives have been spent in the camp. A very pretty sentiment for the Bard of the Great Peace Party!

"OLD ZACH HAS COME."-The Taylor men resort to all sorts of expressions to show their profound admiration of the wonderful revolution in the political world. One says it will greatly "strengthen respectable men;" another, that the "heroic age of the Republic has come again;" another, that we are now to have "a golden era;" another sings of "the jubilee; another, of the rising glories of "a millennium;" but some, agonizing for words to express all they feel, write down in great staring capitals, "OLD ZACH HAS

Something for Expectants.—As our city will soon be crowded with office-hunters, with the most intense desire to take care of the country and to be taken care of by it, we commend to their attention the history of Peter Brush, as written by the late Joseph C. Neale, of Philadelphia:

"THE USED-UP POLITICIAN.—Peter Brush was in a dilapidated condition—out at the elbows, out at the knees, out of pocket and out of spirits, and out in the streets—an 'out and outer' in every respect. He sat on the curb-stone, leaning his head upon his hands, his elbow being placed upon a stepping-stone. Mr. Brush had for some time been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth, forlornly, into the gutter. At length, heaving a deep sigh, he spoke—

"They used to tell me, put not your trust in princes and I heavily."

"They used to tell me, put not your trust in princes, and I havn't. None of 'em ever wanted to borrow money of me, and I never see any of them to borrow nothing of them. Princes! pooh! put not your trust in politicianers! Them's my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that. Havn't I been serving my country like a patriot for this five years; going to meetings; huzzaing my day-lights out, and getting blue as blazes; havn't I broken windows, got licked fifteen times, carried I don't know how many black eyes and carried I don't know how many black eyes and broken noses for the good of the Commonwealth and the purity of legal rights, and for what? Why

"If any good has come of it, the country has of my carnings. I can get no office. Republics is ungrateful! I don't want any reward for my services! I only want to be took good care of, and

the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I'm swegged if they aint! I love my country, and I want an office, I didn't care what, so it was fat and easy. I wanted to take care of my country, and I wanted my country to take care of me. Headwork is the trade I'm for; talking, that's my line. Talking in the oyster cellar, in the bar-rooms, anywhere. I can talk all day, only stopping for meals, and wet my whistle. But parties is all alike. I've been on all sides, tried 'em, and I know; none of 'em gave me anything, and I've a great mind to knock off, and call it half a day.'

REPUBLICAN DESPOTISM .- The following is the reply of a letter, just received at the office of the Republic, from one of the border slaveholding States. For obvious reasons, we suppress the name and residence of the writer.—Philadelphia Republic. "NOVEMBER 3, 1848.

RESPECTED SIR: I hope you will pardon me for addressing you this note—yet imperious duty compels me. The young man who subscribed to our paper for me, doubtless, forgot that he was oing what is expressly forbidden by the laws of Maryland. Respect for those laws induces me to respectfully request you to discontinue sending your paper to me. Were I in a State where the bright star of freedom sheds its inspiring rays on the white as well as those of our color, then I would read your paper with delight. Again, allow me to reiterate—I hope you will pardon me for addressing you this note. I would have paid the postage for this note, but our postmaster is so

Respectfully, your obedient servant." This is all nonsense. It is probable the writer of that note is an emigrant from some Northern State. Yankees are very apt to prove cowardly when they go to the South. There is no law in Maryland against such papers as the Republic and Era. We have many subscribers in that State. But one, that we know of, was ever molested for taking the Era, Some busybody undertook to have him prosecuted; an indictment, we believe. was actually found, but the Court promptly dis-

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The Democrats at the South were charging Mr. Fillmore with being an Abolitionist; Mr. Payne, of Virginia, wrote to Mr. Clay on the subject, to which the following reply was sent:

ASHLAND, September 19, 1848. DEAR SIR: In enswer to your letter, I take pleasure in saying that I do not believe Mr. Fillmore is an Abolitionist; on the contrary, I believe that he would be as much opposed to any interference with slavery, as it exists in the several States, by Congress, as you would be. In the extra session of 1841 he and I served as chairmen in corresponding committees of the two Houses, which brought us of-ten together. I found him able, enlightened, indefatigable in the discharge of his responsible du-ties at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, and patriotic.

is, and patriotic.
I am, respectfully, your friend,
H. CLAY.

William G. Payne, Esq. Look at the sentence in italics. Mr. Clay assumes that Mr. Fillmore is not an Abolitionist, because he is opposed to interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the several States. If there be no Abolitionists but those who believe in the rightfulness and expediency of such interference, there are not many in the country. The staid at home, being dissatisfied with a Northern Anti-Slavery people of the North, with but few exceptions, have disclaimed any purpose to invoke such interference.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.—The tendency of the habit of Southern politicians representing North-ern Presidential candidates as Abolitionists, is laughably illustrated by the following aneodote, told by Dr. Elder. The Democratic stumpers, during the Presidential campaign of 1840, were in the habit of charging General Harrison with in the habit of charging General Harrison with Abolitionism; the slaves everywhere heard it, and when the news of his election reached them, the poor creatures thought their time had come at last. Early on the morning after the report reached the place spoken of, a slaveholder ordered his man Tom to take a bag and go to the mill for some meal. Tom straightened himself up before his master to his full height, and, looking as independent as self-ownership could make him redependent as self-ownership could make him, replied, "Is dat more dan one man's work, Bosa?"
"No," replied his master. "Well, den," said Tom, you can just go to de mill for yourself; please de Lord, old Tip's 'lected, and I a free man." The master was a little surprised by the demonstra-

We commend the Prospectus of the New York Evening Post to the attention of our readers. Under the conduct of one of the first poets hung up by every fireside in the country, as a of America, it is one of the best of political journals. It is an advocate of true Democracy.

THE WEEKLY EVENING POST. FOR ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

WE take this opportunity to remind our readers that the year for their subscription has expired, and it will be necessary for them to renew their subscriptions, unless they intend to drop the paper. To their good will we are sensible that the success which has attended our efforts, in providing a weekly sheet for that large class who agree with us in political opinion, is mainly owing.

Since the commendement of the enterprise, seven years since, with a few hundred subscribers, the list has been constantly increasing, until it has now reached more than as many thousands.

In order, however, to facilitate the circulation of our paper in a still greater degree, we have concluded to reduce the price to the low sum of ONE DOLLAR per annum to all

an order, nowever, to maintake the circulation of our paper in a still greater degree, we have concluded to reduce the price to the low sum of ONE DOLLAR per annum to all imbscribers, without discrimination. Taking into consideration the amount and value of the matter in our paper, we don't hesitate to say that at this price our weekly paper is not equalled in cheapness by any in the United States.

Bear in mind—the price of the Weekly Evening Post, from the first of November, will be one dollar per annum, invariable in adjunce.

THE CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS are especially at this time appealed to. Many of this class have but recently become acquainted with the contents of our paper; and if they have approved of our course, we invite them to continue their subscription. The price of the paper, it will be borne in mind, will continue to be the same as that POSTMASTERS AND OTHER AGENTS

e respectfully invited to continue their valuable aid. We e sensible that we must look to the good will and personal e sensible that we must look to the good will and personal certions of our friends, if we expect that our circulation tould enlarge. It is only through their friendly assistance recommending it to their neighbors, and laying it before the form their occasional inspection, that we can expect it to seem generally appreciated. We hope we may rely upon the properties of the second offices. Meantime we shall ensavor to deserve them by the industry of our labors, the couracy of our reports, the sincerity of our intentions, and the promulgation of political views friendly to the best good society. society.

Agents who may feel thus disposed to aid us will be entied to Eleven Copies for Ten Dollars.

The Proprietors of the Weekly Evening Post publish also

EVENING POST FOR THE COUNTRY,

semi-weekly paper, on the following terms:

A single copy, payable in advance - - \$3.00

For ten copies to one address - - 20.00 Or for any number between FIVE and TEN, two dollars per

ory.

These prices will be strictly adhered to, and when the time paid for expires, the paper will be uniformly stopped, so that no person need hesitate to take it, from an appreheusion that he will be persecuted by duns, or unable to get rid of the paper when tired of it.

It is not our custom to appoint local agents to solicit subscriptions, nor to place great reliance on agents at all. But any person may aid us if he will, and help himself if he chooses, by taking this Prospectus, and asking those who like the Evening Post to hand him the money for a year, which he can remit at Club price, and thue obtain pay for his time and trouble. Subscriptions accompanied by payments are respectfully solicited.

New York December, 1848. New York, December, 1848.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Last week the Canada arrived at New York. and the Niagara at Boston, the former having left Liverpool the 25th ultimo, the latter the 2d in-

Rome.-A revolution has taken place in Romethe people had risen against the Pope, conquered him, and dictated a ministry.

Austria is comparatively quiet for a season. By dint of butchering, Despotism enjoys a transient tranquillity.

PRUSSIA is yet heaving, but Berlin is quiet, though the struggle is going on between the Democratic and Monarchical elements.

FRANCE.-In the Assembly, a resolution of confidence in Cavaignac has passed by a vote of 503 to 34. His chances for the Presidency have increased, though a manifesto issued by Louis Napoleon is winning over the fickle populace. Cavaignac has despatched a brigade to Italy, to secure the personal liberty of the Pope.

ENGLAND.—The cholera in Great Britain is on the decrease.

Viscount Melbourne died on the 24th. The arguments of counsel in the case in error of Mr. Smith O'Brien having been brought to a close, and the Court having delivered its judgment, the Irish journals are now almost destitute of news.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 2.-Influenced by the dull reports from London and Wakefield, our corn market this morning is exceedingly tame, and hardly anything doing. The prices of yesterday are quite nominal, though, to effect sales, holders would perhaps concede to a slight decline

in price, say for Indian corn and flour.

the market sparingly, full prices are obtained. The sales may reach 5,000 to 6,000 bales.
The Pope.—Paris advices of December 1 have come to hand. They state that the Pope had left Rome secretly, and was on his way to France.

IBRAHIM PACHA.—The news of the death of

Ibrahim Pacha is confirmed. ELECTIONS.

Indiana .- James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana, has been elected United States Senator for six years, in the place of Mr. Hannegan, from the 4th of March next. Mr. Hannegan's pro-slavery course doomed him. Mr. Whitcomb's position in regard to the Wilmot Proviso is defined in his late message to the Legislature, as follows:

"The acquisition of this territory has given "The acquisition of this territory has given rise to a question now occupying too large a space in the public mind to be passed over in silence. Its division into separate Governments, and the establishment of the necessary organic laws, must occupy the early attention of Congress; and the question is, shall this territory hereafter be free or slave territory?

"Decided as the crimina of the nearly of Indi-

"Decided as the opinion of the people of Indiana is, against the institution of human slavery, yet they have ever manifested a determination not to interfere with the constitutional rights of any of our sister States on this subject. They love that glorious Union which was framed by the Consoript Fathers of the earlier days of the Republic, and to which, under Providence, we are indebted for our present eminence among the nations of the earth. But the present question does not regard Slavery in the States or in any State. It refers solely to the propriety of its existence hereafter, in a territory now free. This territory has come to us free; it is now free, and in my opinion it should be made free, and that every constitutional and legal means should be adopted to continue it free. Nor do I think our Southern brethren would, in that case, have any well-founded cause of complaint."

A. G. Dodge and George W. Jones have been elected United States Senators from Iowa, both

VIRGINIA .- John B. Floyd, of Washington county, (a Democrat,) has been elected Governor

PURTUER ELECTION RETURNS

AND THE SECOND			KANS				
The officia	l ret	urns	in A	rkans	as fo	ot up	as f
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Cass		-	*			-	-9,3
Tor -	July 1		200	-	1000		7,5
Cass's majori	ty	gilda		tiesa.	with.		1,7
Total vote -		-11	203	450	100	1	16,8
			1844.				
Polk					I FILL	413	9,5
Clay	Saly	4		HIN.		-	5,5
Polk's majori	ty			7	10	N. In	4,0
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Democratic le	088	14	W.	1018	451		2
Whig gain -		-		-		-	2,0
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B	A CONTRACT THE PARTY OF	844	Y			-
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	Birney -		(-17)	A 33	-	3,6
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	Less of Whig vote .		-	17.19	Alle e	2
•	Increase on Liberty vot	te	0 4	-	100	6,7
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9		)W				
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	Van Buren	30		deli	-	1,1
	Scattering	e III	1		135	9
	Coartering					
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9	Cass over Taylor .		-17	-	+91	1,4
1	Taylor and all others of	ver	Cass	14.115	-10	6
	Democratic majority in	18	46	100	-	8
i	Democratic loss in 2 ye					1,4

TOTAL FREE SOIL VOTE. The Total Free Soil Vote in the Union is 300,000, including the votes cast for Gerrit Smith, and scattering votes. We shall soon publish it.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 15, 1848. DR. BAILEY: I came to this capital on Friday last, on private business, and may stay some weeks. So long as I do stay, I will occasionally transmit So long as I do stay, I will occasionally transmit to you the spirit of the times. They are marvellously changed. It makes one feel quite old to observe the great trees that have grown since our youth. When in 1839, at Massillon, I proposed the Liberty party, even Anti-Slavery was greatly incensed. It was the perfect jest of the knowing ones. Now, Whiggery, in the midst of her great triumph, is on her knees; with lifted hand and upturned eye, she humbly implores, put these Free-Soilers, into our hands, as thou didst the Anti-Masons, or our glory is departed from us forever! And Democracy, then fiercer than the untamed lion, is now very desirous to be the lawful guardian of the lamb Free Soil. Let us trust ourselves to ourselves! Let God Let us trust ourselves to ourselves! Let God only be our counsellor! Let all that will, come our platform! Let all that will not, be against

You and your readers have doubtless seen the difficulty in organizing the Legislature. It is mere party strife. If Pugh and Pierce, the members party strife. If Pugn and Pierce, the members from Hamilton county, are admitted, the Cass Democracy will have a majority of one on joint ballot, provided one Democratic Free Soil Senator and two Democratic Free Soil members shall go with them—a matter very uncertain If Pugh and Pierce should be rejected, all the Taylor Whigs and Whig Free Soilers could, on joint ballot, give a majority of two. But, horror of horrors! Dr. Townsend, of Lorain, an old and tried Liberty man, will do just as he thinks right! and over erty man, will do just as he thinks right! and over him the wand of Whiggery has lost all its power.

So things are.
In the Senate, the Whigs intended, after many ballotings, to have elected Mr. Beaver; but, before they got quite at it, the Democrats, without the smallest preconcert of action with him, put in Mr. Randal. I need write no labored eulogy on either of them. It is quite enough to say they are both Free-Soilers-men who are no disgrace even to that party.

pected to organize about Monday. Then we shall have a long, dull debate on contested elections. A new Constitution should provide, that all cases of contest which cannot be settled in a single day, shall be referred back to the people. They can do it cheaper-better.

Each of the old parties manifests the strongest possible affection for the Free Soil party. It is hoped it is all disinterested and true. Yet I have no confidence in the old leaders, and especially in the Taylor leaders. Men who professed much Anti-Slavery, and yet electioneered and voted for General Taylor, must repent long, very long, beI will make it felony to drink small beer. fore I could have the least confidence in them.
A. B.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, Dec. 1, 1848. To the Editor of the National Era: The honorable and Rev. Baptist Noel is about

next he is to take leave of his congregation in Bedford Row. It has been long thought that with his views of the evils resulting from Church and State connection, and which has shown in the case of the Canton de Vaud he has so fully demonstrated, he was not conistent in giving his personal sanction to that connection in this country, he has at length thought so himself, and will forthwith act on his convictions. It was his intention to remain in "the church" some time longer, but the Bishop of London sent for him, and requested him to retire at once from John street Chapel, and not preach again. I understand that he defied Charles James to drive him from his pulpit, and that on next Sunday he will preach in defiance of the Episcopal threat. Mr. Noel has a work in preparation, on the subject of his secession, which I understand will be ready for publication in about three weeks.

Ecclesiastical matters engage, and are likely to engage, a great deal of attention here for a long time to come. Church rates are being in various places levied illegally, as in St. George's, Southworth, and the neighborhood of Bayswater, where many people are refusing payment, and subjecting themselves to the annoyances resulting from the tender mercies of men duly ordained and authorized to preach the gospel of peace. I trust something will be soon done to bring this long pending grievance to an end, and save conscientious people from the annoyances to which they are exposed.

The principal English topic just now is the Yorkshire election of a successor to Lord Morpeth. Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, having been requested to stand on the retirement of the youthful son of Lord Fitzwilliam, has presented himself to the constituency, and his successes up to this point encourage the hope of his return. This hope is the more likely to be realized if Mr. Roebuck should not be induced, as requested, to divide with him the liberal interest. Sir Culling is not satisfactory to the anti-slavery friends on the question of slave produce, as he has declared himself against prohibitory duties. On all other questions his views are such as I believe would induce most of your readers to desire his success. He is a Free-Trader, and is to be supported by the friends of the League; he is opposed to the endowment of the Romish priesthood in Ireland, and so has the support of the Morning Herald, and I suppose, generally, of the Evangelical church party, especially those connected with the Evan-gelical alliance; he is in favor of household suffrage, and in this respect, as in most others, has the advantage of his opponent, Mr. Denison, who seems to have very little idea of the progressive improvement of society. He thinks a great deal of individual advancement; he tells the people to get educated by the State, and that they may become Judges Prime Ministers. come Judges, Prime Ministers, and Lord Chancellors, and instances the case of his own father, who became a Judge, though, when a boy, he walked up to London, being unable to pay the price of a conveyance. Sir Culling is also a great

price of a conveyance. Sir Culling is also a great advocate for large retrenchments, and especially in reference to military and naval affairs; and should he get his seat will, I hope, coöperate with Mr. Cobden, who is to bring forward in the next session a proposal for a great reduction in our military and naval expenses.

I am happy to state, while on this topic, that the minds of the people here are being educated in peace principles, and that the work is advancing at a very gratifying rate. Mr. Burnet gave on last Tuesday week a most excellent lecture, at the Hall of Commerce, against standing armies: the Hall of Commerce, against standing armies; and last Tuesday another was given at the same and last Tuesday another was given at the same place by Henry Vincent, who spoke for about two hours to a most attentive audience, on the superiority of moral to physical force. Elihu Burritt is to follow on Tuesday next. I believe these lectures will do immense good. I observed on Tuesday last that the people indicated by the enthusiastic cheers which they gave, when favorite topics were alluded to, that on these topics their minds were thoroughly made up, while on the minds were thoroughly made up, while on the duty of using only moral force in bringing about political reforms, their cheers were less vigorous, but their attention most profound, indicating the position of men who were hearing and judging, and willing to learn.

| Deck no Territoria Committee in the Senate, the mittee deliberately sanctioned the proposition to wiolate the Ordinance of 1787, by taking a portion of the Territory of Wisconsin, to make the new State of Minesota, as proposed. The Committee on the Judiciary. A few months after the rule was established here, creating a Committee on Territorias, the bills with reference to lows and Florida were brought into the Senate—the rule being adopted, I think, and without knowing that any such provi-

I have before remarked to you, that the cause of progressive reform lost much by the physical force demonstrations made at the beginning of this year, and place the advocates of moral means for a time at a disadvantage. I see illustrations of this remark in every direction; but I am glad to notice, also, that this year is not going to close without some revival of the good and holy cause which violence had so much damaged. Much is being done now for the purpose of showing people that we can do without soldiers, and I believe that the sentiment which is growing on this subject, and on the question of endowments, will materially damage the government of Lord John Russell, unless he will condescend to admit into his head a little of that light which is diffusing itself around him in every direction.

We have heard, for the last week, rumors of a contemplated change in the ministry, and, as is usual in such cases, have been favored with programmes by some of the journals which are emu-These statements are of no value, however, unless as they may be regarded as those shadows which coming ever cast before them. As in any case it may be expected that the West Riding will send in a representative opposed to Lord John's Popery endowment scheme, and as the representatives of the West Riding have formerly been regarded as fair exponents of the national mind, Lord John must receive "a heavy blow and a great discou-

ragement."

The public attention has been, for the last two The public attention has been, for the last two or three weeks, directed to two or three proposals for illumination by means of electricity. I was present at the Hanover Rooms when Mr. Staite's patent was exhibited; and, on Tuesday, the same kind of light was displayed from the front of the National Gallery, and served most gloriously to illustrate the Nelson column, and to astonish every one in Trafalgar square and Charing Cross.
Another method of producing this light was shown about ten days ago on the great Western railway, when the effect was most gratifying, and every one was led to wish that it could always be

used for railway signals.

This light, I believe, whatever may be the peculiarity of the arrangement by which it is produced, is simply the light with which you are familiar, as the result of the escape of electricity through charcoal points. A very fine adjustment is made for the purpose of presenting the charcoal surfaces so as to secure a constant and even action; and I understand that at the exhibitions which have taken place, this result was not effected without much difficulty and the fear of failure. If this light should come into operation, I think it would do only for large areas and very conspicuous places, from which it would diffuse itself over an extensive circle of radiation. In such circumstances it would bear the expense of scientific superintendence, without which I think it would be a failure.

Mr. Macauley has diligently employed the leisure he has had, since his retirement from the Ministry and Parliament, on his History of England from the time of James II; it is a most elaborate and interesting book, and will itself form an epoch in the historiography of our country. It is remarkable not only for breadth of conception, but for the minute and microscopic accuracy with but for the minute and microscopic accuracy with which it notes small matters which other historians have passed over as unworthy of notice, but which treated by Mr. Macauley's hand are seen to be part and parcel of English history. We are expecting in a few days to get hold of the interesting work of Mr. Leyard on the Marbles of Nineveh; and a very splendid work, illustrative of the marbles, is to be published by subscription. Unhappily, in many instances, these drawings will be the only records we shall have of Assyrian sculpture, the fragile originals having perished so soon after they were brought to light.

ished so soon after they were brought to light.

Berlin and Vienna continue to present to us two most instructive pictures—the first, showing the superiority of moral force and passive resistance, and the other, illustrating the declaration that they who take the sword, shall perish by the sword. In the former place there has been no bloodshed, and the people have endured till the time of convening the Diet in the fortress of Brandenburg, and where the King cannot gather members enough to give legality to his proceedings; and from the latter, we have this morning the news of two more military executions of literary men, for the part they took in promulgating the late out-

Cavaignac has confuted his opponents in a very able speech, and obtained a large majority in his favor, although he could not deny that he allowed the late insurrection to gain a strength which a more timely opposition would have prevented. Poor Louis Bonaparte is bidding very high for the suffrages of the people, in his address, which has a strange resemblance to that of Jack Cade, who, you will remember, said, "there shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; I am, dear sir, yours most truly,

Southfort, November 23, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: In the perusal of your paper of November 9th, I noticed an interesting article from Judge McLean, copied from the Cincinnati Gazette, in which was the following:

"England has no law prohibiting slavery, and to leave the established church, and on Sunday

"England has no law prohibiting slavery, and yet 'Sommersett,' a slave, was declared to be free, by the Court of King's Bench, when he put his foot upon the soil of England. And on the same principle, if a slave, with the consent of his master, go to a free State, he is made free, not because slavery is prohibited in such State, but because there is no law which sanctions it."

Now, sir, suppose a slave, without the consent of his master, go to a free State, is he not upon the same principle, and for the same reason, made

Again: If the Congress of the United States cannot successfully demand from England the de-livery of a fugitive slave, upon what principle can it be made to appear that they have a right to de-mand the delivery of a slave who has escaped to the State of New York? Will you favor your readers with some light upon this subject?

It appears to me, if the remarks from Judge McLean, to which I have referred, are correct, that the law of 1793, conferring powers upon the officers of Government to capture and carry back to their masters, slaves who have escaped from bondage, is wholly worthless.

Respectfully, &c.,

D. Brainerd Nelson.

The usual reply made to such questions is, that the Constitution of the United States interposes judicial tribunals in this country, embraces the case of escaping slaves, and secures their recapture. We believe such was the intention of the provision, which is therefore repugnant to natural right, and fruitful of discords between the States .- Ed. Era.

> THIRTIETH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1848.

SENATE. Mr. Dickinson presented a memorial from Geo. Wilkes, asking the construction of a railroad, by the Government, from the Missouri river to the Pacific, and presenting a plan for the same. Re-

Mr. Douglas presented a memorial from Henry O. Reilly, asking the aid and authority of Con-gress to enable him to establish a telegraphic mmunication between the Mississippi valley,

California, and Oregon. Referred.

Mr. Cameron and Mr. Sturgeon presented several petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying an alteration of the tariff. Also, memorials in favor of a reduction of postage. Referred.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill granting the right of way, and making a donation of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad to connect the Mississippi with the chain of Northern lakes. Read twice, and referred. ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA AS A STATE

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the Senate pro-seeded to the consideration of the bill for the ad-mission of California, as a State, into the Union; which he moved to have referred to the Committee

Mr. Berrien objected to the reference, and cited several precedents to show that bills of this character should be referred to the Committee on the

Mr. Douglas said, that if the general rule had been to refer bills, for the admission of new States, to the Judiciary Committee, he did not desire to depart from that rule in the present instance. He viewed the matter, however, in a different light.

The facts were these: For many years a Territorial Committee had existed in the House of Representatives before it was established in this body. The province of that Committee was to take charge of bills of this description. So far as he knew, the practice was uniform. There having been no Territorial Committee in the Senate, the in December, 1844, and this occurring in 1845. Last year the House passed a bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, and sent it to this body. I moved its reference to the Commit-tee on Territories; the same objection was then made that is now made, but the Senate decided the appropriate reference of that bill to be to the Committee on Territories. I examined the Journal on Saturday, with the assistance of the Secretaries, and I find it was referred to the Committee on Territories, and that they referred it back to the Senate, and it passed into a law. It seems, therefore, that the practice to which the Senator referred existed under the old rule, in consequence of there being no Territorial Committee. and that the last precedent in the Senate was in favor of this new reference.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, was of opinion that the decision to which the Senator from Illinois referred, was made with reference to a bill organizing a Territorial Government, and not for the admission of a new State. He considered it very proper to refer the present bill to the Judiciary Committee, because of the nature of the peculiar questions which must arise, with reference to the extent of the powers to be conferred upon the new State, and which more appropriately belong to a Committee organized for the purpose of tak-ing into consideration judicial questions.

Mr. Butler could not tell how it occurred that the bill for the admission of Wisconsin was referred to the Committee on Territories, unless it was connected with the other bill organizing the Territorial Government of Minesota, out of a portion of the Territory of Wisconsin. He could not, however, see any reason at the present time for deviating from what appeared to be the usual course with reference to bills for the admission of new States. He knew of no bill that presented so many difficult Constitutional questions as the one now before the Senate, which proposed to give to California certain powers, as a sovereign State, reserving to Congress the right hereafter to erect reserving to Congress the right hereafter to erect a portion of the same Territory into new States—taking away the powers which had been originally invested in the State. If that could be done, his opinion was against the supposition, although he could not say what his decision would be upon the matter; but, if a bill assuming that that could be done was coming before the Senate, then, upon the preservation that the Lukiciae Constitution the presumption that the Judiciary Committee had been selected because of their supposed legal acumen and skill, it seemed to him that precedent, usage, and reason, were all in favor of the reference of such a bill to the Committee on

the Judiciary.

Mr. Yulee made some remarks tending to show Mr. Yulee made some remarks tending to show that the Committee on Territories in the Senate was organized in consequence of a memorial transmitted to the Senate by the Delegates in Congress from the several Territories of the United States, and with a view, simply, to facilitating the business of the Territories. Subsequently the question arose in the Senate, as to the proper reference of a bill for the admission of a new State, and it was decided, by yeas and nays, in favor of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. King did not conceive the particular refer-Mr. King did not conceive the particular reference of this bill a matter of primary importance.

He would merely state, that, during five-and-twenty years' service in that body, he had never known a single instance where a bill for the organization of a State Government had not been rereferred to by the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. Douglas. I will merely remark to the Sen-

a bill of this kind has not been referred to the adjustm Territorial Committee; and that reason is simply cluded, that there never has been a Territorial Commit-tee until recently. That explains why such bills have never been referred to such a committeethere being none. And the reason why such a reference has been ordered since, is, that there here being none. And the reason why such a seference has been ordered since, is, that there as been such a committee.

Mr. Giddings, in accordance with previous notice, introduced a bill to authorize the people of the District of Columbia to express their desire has been such a committee.

ed to any legislation looking to the organization of Territorial Governments in either California or New Mexico during this Congress. Nevertheless, I will lend my aid in giving every proposition, having this object in view, a proper and legitimate direction. The Senator from Georgia moves the reference of the bill offered by the Senator from Georgia moves the reference of the bill offered by the Senator from Georgia moves the reference of the bill offered by the Senator from Georgia from Georgia from the senator from Georgia fr moves the reference of the bill offered by the Senator from Illinois to the Committee on the Judiciary. This I regard as a departure from the precedents established by this body, under similar circumstances, upon like propositions. If the lar circumstances, upon like proposed by his bill to Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution contemplation of the proposed by his bill to the table; and this motion prevailed years 105, nays 77.

Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution contemplation of the proposed by his bill to the table; and this motion prevailed years 105, nays 77. organize a Territorial Government in California, instead of admitting California directly as a State,

has lately occupied so much of the public attenon, therefore it is said the Committee on the Judiciary is the proper one to investigate and re-port upon the measure. Is there a gentleman upon this floor who believes that any bill or proposition, having for its object the organization of any of the Territories of these United States, can be passed upon by Congress without an issue made, directly, as to whether slavery shall not be absolutely excluded? He who comes to this conclusion must have been an inattentive observer of what passed in this Chamber at its last session. This geographical question arose then. It will arise again, and with increased strength. To send this bill to the Committee on the Judiciary is a useless waste of time, as far as their reason ing and recommendation are concerned. I accord to the members of that Committee as large a share of legal talent as belongs to the same number of gentlemen in or out of this Chamber; but when I recollect that four out of the five members of that Com-mittee are from the slaveholding States of this Union, I am not mistaken in saying they cannot present a bill that will receive the sanction of this Con-

The Committee on Territories is free from this geographical objection. I think, therefore, it would be in conformity with past usage, and more appropriate, to refer it to the former, and shall

appropriate, to refer it to the former, and shall vote accordingly.

I have said, Mr. President, that I was opposed to the organization of all Territories during the present session of Congress. I am still—believing as I do that there is no great public necessity existing for haste in this matter; and, further, I always bow with deference and submission to the an exception to this great principle of the common law, by providing that "persons held to service or labor under the law of one State, escaping into another, shall not be released from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This provision, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court and all other judicial tribunals in this country, embraces the an exception to this great principle of the common law, by providing that "persons held to service or labor under the law of one State, escitions and overleading in the late National election, it was a reference of this question of Territorial acquisitions and overleading the state of the superiority of the superior pointed out by the testators, as would be the case were we to prejudge and settle the question this

Mr. Baldwin. It appears to me, sir, that the question now before the Senate is very different from any that has heretofore occurred with regard to the matter of reference. The question gard to the matter of reference. The question ordinarily presented, when a bill is introduced for the admission of a State, is one which influences the matter of detail, in regard to that of which the policy is already determined. The question of policy here presented is, whether this Territory, comprised within the limits of our country by the treaty with Mexico, shall be organized into one or more Territorial Governments, or whether it shall be organized into a State Government. This bill includes California and New Mexico, and proposes to establish a State Government over the whole. The people of one portion of the Territory have already applied to Congress to be organized into a Territorial Government. Another portion have asked for a State Government. But the Territory of New Mexico has already transmitted to Congress a petition, which has been premitted to Congress a petition, which has been pre-sented to the Senate, and, if I mistake not, refersented to the Senate, and, if I mistake not, referred; at all events, the matter is now before the Senate, whether they shall have a Territorial Government or not. Now, sir, this question of policy appears to me proper for the Territorial Committee to consider and report upon. It does not involve matter which requires peculiarly the action of a Committee constituted for the purpose for which the Judician Committee in the purpose for which the Judician Committee in the second of the secon pose for which the Judiciary Committee is constituted. I think, therefore, sir, that saide from any of the precedents which have been cited by those who are favor of a reference to the Judiciary or to the Territorial Committee-standing upon the mere merits of the question—it is an isolated case, distinct from all the others. It is peculiarly appropriate that it should be referred, as a matter of policy, to that Committee which is conversant with matters of this sort, and was established to consider them, rather than legal questions origing from a settled roller.

tions, arising from a settled policy.

Mr. Rusk was in favor of a reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. He also took the present opportunity of making some remarks, tending to throw doubt upon the genuineness of the memorial presented a day or two since, from a Convention at Santa Fe, praying that slavery may be excluded from California.

Mr. Berrien submitted some additional remarks

in relation to the precedents for the reference of the class of bills in question. He also denied, [in reply to Mr. Douglas,] that the Judiciary Committee deliberately sanctioned the proposition to violate the Ordinance of 1787, by taking a portion ion existed in the bill.

Mr. Butler said, that when the bill alluded to by the Senator from Georgia was before the Judiby the Senator from Georgia was before the Judiciary Committee, he (Mr. B.) said to them, "Gentlemen, I stand alone upon the subject of this proposition. I am from a part of the country that has observed, so far as I know, all the obligations that have been imposed upon it. I solemnly object to this bill; and I ask you to comply with the Ordinance of 1787," But standing alone upon the Committee, the bill was reported to the Senate, and it was passed, in his absence, into a law, or they would then have heard his voice upon the subject. But when the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Bright] said that the Committee on the Judiciary Bright] said that the Committee on the Judiciary was constituted so that all but one of its mem-bers were from the South, he would do him the justice to say that he insisted upon placing on that Committee a gentleman from the North who is entirely opposed to him (Mr. B.) in many of his views; and he did this because he was a good lawyer. There had been no design in organizing the Committee.

Mr. Niles considered the present a Territorial bill to all intents and purposes, and he would vote for its reference to the Territorial Committee, and would be well satisfied if it was allowed to sleep there during the entire session—to be taken up and decided upon by the incoming administra-

The question being then taken by yeas and nays, the result was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Sturgeon, Upham, and Walk-

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Mis-sissippi, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, King, Metcalf, Pearce, Rusk, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, and Yu-

So the motion was not agreed to.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolutions referring the different portions of the President's annual message to the appropriate Committees, were adopted.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

The bill proposing to give certain aid in the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, was then taken up, and after debate by Messrs. Benton, Breese, Allen, Clarke, Hale, Johnson of Maryland, and Dix, without taking any yets upon the bill The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for deficiencies in appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1849, which was made the order of the day for Wednesday week.

The business in order was commenced, viz: the reconsideration of the vote by which the

House passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill to establish

tion, and who was entitled to the floor, explained erred to the Judiciary Committee. Why was it, his views. He alluded to the conflicting arguthat this struggle was going on in regard to the ref-erence of this bill, when it was known that such bills had been uniformly referred to the Judiciary Committee, with the exception of the isolated case Democrats the necessity of legislating upon the Mr. Douglas. I will merely remark to the Senator from Alabama, that, if he had looked at the Journal, he would have found the reason why, in the course of his twenty-five years in the Senate, a bill of this kind has not been referred to the abill of this kind has not been referred to the adjustment of the question. When he concerning the confidence and that reason is simply

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; and on the yeas and nays being taken, the motion was agreed to—

as to the continuance of slavery therein.

In reply to a question from Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, Mr. Giddings said that he had been asked to introduce such a bill; and in reply to another from Mr. Tompkins, he replied that he meant to give all males, white and black, in the District, an opportunity to vote, at the poll to be opened, either for "slavery" or "freedom."

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to lay

plating a repeal of all laws authorizing the exist-ence of slavery under the jurisdiction of the I apprehend no Senator would have objected to a Federal Government, so as to remove the agita-reference to the Committee on Territories. All tion on the subject. A Southern member near would have acquiesced in this disposition of the subject. But because the bill contemplates an asked the yeas and nays. The Speaker, howabridged method of disposing of a question that ever, did not hear this motion; and objection

being made to the reception of the resolution, he decided that it must lie over. Various other resolutions were offered, and at an early hour the House adjourned.

> TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1848. SENATE.

Several resolutions, which were laid over from last session, were taken up and disposed of.
Mr. Benton presented a Spanish copy of a contract formerly made by the Brazilian Government with a French company, relating to a right of way across the Isthmus of Panama, for the construction of a canal or railroad, which contract had been transferred by said Government to Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., of New York. Upon a motion to have this document translated and printed, an irregular debate occurred, relative to the propriety of giving the guarantee of certain support from the United States Government to the company whose proposition to construct a railroad across the Isthmus is now before the Senate.

After transacting some further business, of no neral interest, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was occupied to-day, during its entire sitting, with the subject of the reference of the President's Message to the appropriate committees—the time being chiefly consumed in a discussion of the tariff.

SUPREME COURT.

Adjourned.

DECEMBER 12.—No. 3/2. The United States, claintiff in error, vs. King & Coxe. Argument continued by Mr. Gilpin for the defendants in

DECEMBER 13 .- W. O. Kline, Esq., of Pennvivania, admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 3½. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. King & Coxe. Argument concluded by Mr. Attorney General for the plaintiff in error.

No. 16. Isaac Roach, Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, plaintiff in error, vs. the County of Philadelphia. Argument commenced by Mr. Gillet for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Reporter for the defendant in

tinued by Mr. Brewster for the defendant in Adjourned.

DECEMBER 14.—Charles Ingersoll, Esq., of Bos-on, admitted an attorney and counsellor of this No. 16. Isaac Roach, Treasurer of the Mint of

the United States, plaintiff in error, vs. the County of Philadelphia. Argument continued by Mr. Brewster for the defendant in error, and cluded by Mr. Attorney General for the plaintiff in error. No. 17. B. McLaughlin, appellant, vs. the Bank

of Potomac et al. Argument commenced by Mr. F. L. Smith for the appellant. Adjourned.

DECEMBER 15.—J. Mason Campbell, Esq., of Maryland, admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 17. B. McLaughlin, appellant, vs. the Bank of Potomac et al. Argument continued by Mr. F. L. Smith for the appellant, and by Mr. Davis

for the appellees. Adjourned till Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Republic. HARRISBURG, Dec. 15, 1848. DR. ELDER: The State Convention of colored Dr. Elder: The State Convention of colored citizens adjourned last evening, after one of the most interesting sessions ever held in behalf of human freedom. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which they adjourned, I could not obtain the minutes of their proceedings. I was therefore compelled to leave you in expectation until this mail, nor shall I intrude much on your columns or space ayant with the recolutions the

columns or space, except with the resolutions, the Convention having passed a resolution to publish their proceedings, with debates entire, in your valuable paper. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the legitimate object of this Convention is to petition the Legislature for a re-peal of the word "white" from the third article

of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania, by anctioning the disfranchisement of her colored citizens, have violated the creed of their republi-can faith, and brought dishonor on their princi-ples, and degradation, privation, and wrong, on those whom they have victimized.

Resolved, That the successful prosecution of a our advocacy, the character and wisdom of our measures, the zeal and energy of individual action, and demands that we issue an address to the voters of Pennsylvania—also an address to the colored citizens, requesting them to make their rule of conduct such as shall successfully vindicate our right to the prior type of citizens.

cate our right to the enjoyment of citizenship.

Resolved, That each delegation circulate petitions as soon as practicable in the different counties, to obtain signers among the citizens, to be presented to the Legislature of this State, pray-ing for crasing the word "white" from the Con-

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare an address to the voters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in behalf of uni-

The whole proceedings of the Convention have een characterized by that decorum of conduct which has gained to the parties immediately interested, and the cause they espouse, many friends.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 16, 1848. THE REVOLUTION IN OHIO-TOWNSEND'S PROP-OSITION REFUSED BY THE WHIGS.—The Whigs had quite a busy and animated time of it to-day, discussing Mr. Townsend's proposition. It was finally rejected. The select committee of five, appointed some

lays ago, to inquire into the causes which led to the disorganization, are to make their report on Monday morning. The Whigs still continue to meet, call the roll, and adjourn. They occupy the Hall on the left of the Speaker's chair. The Democrats hold ossession on the right. They continue in their

possession on the right. They continue in their seats night and day, without adjournment. Some of them look haggard and worn out.

A number of the Cass and Butler electors are yet in town. Several distinguished men from

Cincinnati are also here.

At present neither party is inclined to yield, and the organization of the House is as far off as Cholera in New York.—Four new cases of cholera have occurred at the quarantine in the last twenty-four hours. There has been but one death. There are now twenty cases under treatment. No case has yet occurred in the city.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16. The Hon. A. P. Butler has been reelected to the United States Senate from South Carolina, by the Legislature of that State, for six years from the 4th of March next. PROGRESS OF THE PROVISO.—The Locofocos of

the Illinois Legislature give tokens of electing a Senator to the United States Senate, who is in favor of Free Soil. They repudiate their present doughfaces, Breese and Douglas: The Washington Union learns from the State Department, that James Bergen and Richard F'. Ryan, who were imprisoned in Ircland during

the disturbances in that country, by order of the British Government, have been liberated. SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature has elected W. B. Seabrook, Governor, and W. H. Gist, Lieutenant Governor of the State.

SETTLEMENT OF THE POSTAL TROUBLES. -- Ame the passagers in the steamship Canada was Mr. G. P. Putnam, who brings out the final settlement

of the postal difficulties between Great Britain and the United States. The rumor of negotiations having been entered upon relative to a purchase of Cuba by the United States is officially contradicted by the Madrid

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. CONTENTS OF No. 240.—Dec. 23, 1848. — Price, twelve

ONTENTS OF No. 240.—Dec. 28, 1818.— Price, ower and a half cents.

Music and the Modern Opera.—Fraser's Magazine.

Michael and the Modern Opera.—Bentley's Miscellany.

Miscellany.

Chateaboriand.—Chambers's Journal.

Gossip about Sharks.—Ib.

Frowling in Farce and Shelland.—Ib.

The Marshal D'Aure.—Shuppe's Migazine.

The Dark Lady.—Mrs S. C. Hall.

Charles V.—Bentley's Miscellany.

Crotchet.—Ib.

University Reform Begun.—Spectator.

The Peace Congress.—Ib.

SHORT ARTICLES.

SHORT ARTICLES.

Ancient City of Bameean. Pedestrianism in the Brick
Yard. Flamed next the Skin. Indian Salt Tax Revenged.
Brougham's Defence. Wonders of Chemistry. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and sel ence which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English

language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehen-sion, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

1848. 1848. 1849. 1844. Scatt'g. 1846. Scatt'g. Scatt'g. 1846. Scatt'g. 1846. Scatt'g. 1846. Sca At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Corresponding Committee, held at their Head-quarters, December 1, 1848, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the Democratic papers in the 1848. Total vote for Taylor -Total vote for Van Buren 1844.

- - 45,694 - - 4,862 Scattering

Total vote for Clay Total vote for Polk

NEW HAMPSHIRE. 625 732 1,816 1,076 1,580 3,821 1,257 3,124 4,583 945 2,558 2,070 523 1,553 1,944 1,104 2,566 4,046 219 349 1,364 4,218 1 245 4,773 2,799 2,076 1,881 - 1,866 1,176 - 4,060 1,927 - 1;282 230

NEW YORK.

2,609 3,771 4,743 979 2,547 6,360 1,049

- 218 803

- 120,510

98,093

Total vote for Taylor -Total vote for Van Buren Total vote for Cass -

Taylor's majority over Cass Taylor's majority over Van Buren

Van Buren's majority over Cass -Cass and Van Buren over Taylor

The Gerrit Smith ticket received

We are indebted to the Albany Evening Journal

Total vote for Clay Total vote for Polk

Total vote for Birney

Total vote in 1844 was

less than the vote of 1844 -Taylor's vote less than Clay's Cass, Van Buren, and Smith, less than

Total vote for Van Buren

Total vote for Birney -

Cass over Taylor Taylor and Van Buren over Cass

The above table does not include the vote of Pennington township, Licking county, from which no returns were received. We have not yet seen

any return of the vote for the Gerrit Smith ticket. It is undoubtedly very light.

NEGRO RISING.

of the large plantations of that State, which irresistibly reminds us of the upheavings and popular struggles for freedom, in the petty principalities on the European continent. Col. William Polk,

Total vote for Clay

Clay over Polk -

Total vote now

Resolved, That the progress of our Republic in the science of government, and in the promotion of individual happiness, with a single exception, may well challenge the admiration of the World— 1848. Total vote for Taylor that exception is the relation of human slaverya moral, social, and political curse, inflicted upon our infant colonies by the avarice and oppression Total vote for Cass-- 14,781 Total vote for Van Buren of Great Britain, continued by several of our sister States and partially by the General Gov-ernment, when Great Britain herself, as well as France, Denmark, and even despotic Turkey, has Scattering Total vote for Clay Total vote for Polk - 17,866 escaped from its infliction.

Resolved, That we look forward with hope to Total vote for Birney

the eventual extirpation of slavery from our borders, and that we see no present plan of accomplishing this great duty of civilization and humanity more just and feasible than that formed
by the fathers of our Republic at its foundation,
to wit: the prohibition of slave importation from
abroad, the exclusion of slavery from all the Territories of the United States, and the surrender
of the whole source results which the striper. ritories of the United States, and the surrender of the whole power over the subject in existing States to the people of those States, respectively. If this plan had been faithfully executed by those who followed the great men of the Revolution, we should now have had but six slaveholding States, and no slaveholding Territory.

Resolved, That great as are the obligations of the Democratic party to Thomas Jefferson for his instinctive and unswerving devotion to liberal principles of government, it is as the author of the policy to limit, meliorate, and eventually abolish human slavery, that he most singularly

- 6,376 1,985 700 3071 4230 - 7,647 2,367 3,364 6,946 5,030 - 2,629 1,119 1,602 2,612 1,988 - 1,333 911 974 1,524 1,501 - 2,590 1,111 1,180 3,604 2,105 2 - 2,707 1,425 1,551 2,998 3,468 - 2,430 3,893 699 2,888 4,346 60 - 4,841 4,342 2,445 6,576 6,291 714 - 7,611 817 4,882 5,107 4,648 77 - 1,223 1,268 789 1,640 2,073 154 - 3,730 2,100 889 3,773 2,709 210 - 2,898 2,739 1,565 3,683 3,848 1,311 - 2,590 1,434 1,444 3,823 2,561 4,349 - 2,446 2,222 2,449 3,278 85 - 3,700 2,108 89 3,773 2,638 1,311 - 2,539 4,671 1,444 3,823 2,561 430 - 2,446 3,586 6,883 7,717 1,144 - 2,484 5,107 4,568 3,559 310 - 3,24 4,816 3,586 6,983 7,717 1,144 - 2,484 2,229 6,496 6,878 7,717 1,444 - 2,484 2,229 6,496 6,878 7,717 1,444 - 2,484 2,229 6,496 6,878 7,717 1,444 - 2,484 2,229 6,496 6,878 7,717 1,444 - 2,484 2,229 6,496 6,878 7,717 1,444 - 2,484 2,170 4,626 5,309 37 - 1,722 9,18 2,609 2,311 276 abolish human slavery, that he most singularly contrasts with the modern slaveholders and statesmen of the South, and most warmly commends himself to the gratitude and veneration of a free

people.

Resolved, That the exclusion of slavery from the Territories of the United States, by positive Congressional enactments, as proposed by Mr. Jefferson in 1784, and effected in 1787, has been adhered to without interruption until the last session of Congress—it has been attended with vast advantages to the entire Confederacy—ought not to be abandoned, and cannot be compromised.

Resolved, That a locality where slavery is upheld by the laws of the United States ought no longer to be the seat of Government of a free people; and the National Capital should therefore be removed from Washington, unless slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the free Democracy of the United States, in the defeat of the slavery compromise proposed at the last session of Congress and the passage of the bill for Oregon, containing an express and positive prohibition of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime; in the great number of votes cast for their candi-dates, at the late Presidential election, under cirdates, at the late Presidential election, under our commendances of extraordinary discouragement; and in the sound and irresistible public sentiment which has been aroused in all quarters of the Union, have abundant cause for mutual congratu-

lation and encouragement.

Resolved, That the most important moral to be drawn from the late political canvass which has elevated a successful and gallant soldier to the office of President of the United States, by a plurality of votes, in disregard of political principle and in defence of party oversigning an expression of persons. and in defiance of party organization or personal claims, is, that an overwhelming majority of the electors of the United States were determined to 6,192 deny to apostacy from freedom the reward of the

Presidency.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York have uniformly, for twenty years past, assembled in State Convention under a call from a joint cau-cus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and this ancient usage never has been changed by them. Conventions thus assembled elected their delegates to the late Baltimore Convention, as well as the ticket for electors and State officers, supported by the Free Democracy at the past election. Any other organization, by what-ever name it may be termed and under whatever pretences it may act, can receive no countenance

Resolved, That recent events have admonished us of the disasters that attended a departure from the principles of the true Democracy, and we feel called upon to declare now, as heretofore, our fixed and unalterable purpose to support no candidate for any political office who does not conform to our faith and our organization. B. F. BUTLER, Chairman.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN MASSA-

friends of Free Soil in the Commonwealth, upon the satisfactory results of the recent elections. Within ninety days from the assembling of the Buffalo Convention, a party of three hundred thousand voters has been organized, extending into twenty States, and including some of the ablest and most experienced statesmen of the country. Not one Presidential elector has been chosen; yet the immediate results of the move-

ment are eminently gratifying.

A National party has been formed, which will energetically sustain the cause of freedom. A large proportion of the young men of the Union have been enlisted in its behalf. The sturdy yeomanry of the free Northwest have

been thoroughly aroused. The balance of power has been secured in eleven of the free States.

In the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont, the Free Democracy have become the second party in numerical power, and bid fair soon to control their internal political action.

Northern politicians have been compelled to respect the free spirit of the age; and the newly elected Northern Representatives have generally

The bond of union between the Slave power

Joshua R. Giddings, Joseph M. Root, John Crowell, and Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, William Sprague of Michigan, Charles Durkee of Wisconsin, David Wilmot and John W. Howe of Pennsylvania, Preston King of New York, and Harsen Mann of Massachusatts, have been and Horace Mann of Massachusetts, have been elected to the next House of Representatives, and names of John G. Palfrey, Charles Allen, and

In this Commonwealth, notwithstanding an opposition of peculiar bitterness, nearly forty thou-sand voters supported the Presidential candidates, and nearly the same number again appeared at and nearly the same number again appeared at agine that near the river's fount they will find the State election, although opposed by both the the great yellow mass itself. But they might as old parties.

considered in connection with the great move-ment commenced at Buffalo, are eminently gratifying and encouraging.

In the State of New York, nearly seventy-five

party of progress and freedom.
It is notorious that thousands, who approve the

Buffalo platform, unwillingly supported General Taylor, without any faith in their organization or their candidate, in the hope of defeating General Cass. It is more notorious that thousands of hon-

the owner of the plantation, and of its laborers, recently died. Very soon after this event, his slaves, amounting, it is said, to some three hundred, rose in open rebellion, helped themselves to what food and clothing they desired, and asserted their freedom. Such, at least, is the substance of information communicated to the editor of the function der the unmeaning banner of "Taylor Republicantion, when the seems nothing unreasonable in the account. It is seems nothing unreasonable in the account. It is seems nothing unreasonable in the account.

Europe every little while, on the death of the sovereign or master, and only what is happening just now in many of them without such death. The Appeal says, on the authority named, that "some efforts were made by the few white persons about the premises to restrain them, but these were of no avail. The negroes allege that their late master promised them if they served him faithfully death, and express a determination to free themselves. This is a sparsely settled neighborhood, selves. This is a sparsely settled neighborhood, there not being a sufficient number of whites within many miles to put them down."

FREE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.

of danger have appeared, requiring immediate attention and constant vigilance. The strictest tention and constant vigilance. The strictest therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, but little to eat, and still therefore plenty of gold, in exchange for coin, sells for nine and ten delivered them in the mine and ten delivered them in t Illinois has already given notice of a bill to organize a State Government in the new Territory, and thus to preclude further agitation. And the "optimists" and "quietists" of this Commonwealth have already begun to hope that this measure may defeat the "Free Soil" movement.

Our principles we cannot compromise or abandon; nor should we lose any opportunity of bearing our testimony to them.

Resolved. That we deem this an appropriate occasion to renew our expression of devotion to the great principles of Democratic freedom, to don; nor should we lose any opportunity of bearing our testimony to them.

In illustration of the spirit with which we are opposed, we may refer to the significant fact that at the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature, the "Taylor Republican" majority embraced the first opportunity to manifest a melignant hostility to the Free Soil movement, by selecting from the constitutional candidates for the vacancy in the Senate a Cass man, in preference to a Free Democrat—and this, too, when the only duty to be performed by the successful candidate was to vote for Presidential electors, and although the Free Democrat had received the larger vote equality of taxation and representation, retrench-ment of Government expenditures and patronage, frequent recurrence by elections to the sources of power, and by discussion to the true principles of Government, reform, and simplification of the Government itself, and a faithful adherence to the party usages of those professing and seeking to enforce a common faith. the Free Democrat had received the larger vote

at the popular election.

Adhere, then, to your own organization. Stand fast by the principles of the Buffalo platform; the overthrow of the domination of the Slave power—the exclusive right of free laborers to oc-cupy and enjoy the free territory of the Union— the duty of the General Government to withdraw all countenance and support from the institution of Slavery—the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers—cheap postage—retrenchment of the public expenditure—the encouragement of internal commerce by the improvement of rivers and harbors—the election of officers by the peo-

ple—a tariff for the payment of the public debt.

The State Committee recommend that, so far as may be, reading rooms and local newspapers should continue to be maintained; that public lectures should be delivered; that memorials and remonstrances should be presented to Congress; and that sympathy and cooperation should be freely solicited from all who supported the candi-dates of the old parties as a choice of evils, while they believed the nominations "not fit to be made."

Be firm and united! Our organization is independ Charles Sumner. Alexander Dewitt. Joshua Leavitt. Amasa Walker. John A. Andrew. Charles White. Marcus Morton, jun. Allen Bangs. Wm. H. Stoddard. Edward L. Keyles.

Daniel W. Alvord. H. G. Newcomb. Anson Burlingame. Lyman C. Thayer. Calvin Martin. Sidney Homer. George W. Sterling. William Jackson. James M. Whiton. John B. Alley. S. H. Phillips.
Benj. F. Newhall.
Josiah G. Abbott.
Shubael P. Adams. William J. Reynolds. Samuel Downer, jun. Caleb Swan Andrew L. Russell. Lewis Lapham. John A. Kasson. John G. Whittier. E. Rockwood Hoar. John A. Shaw. Edward W. Gardner. George Minot.

> From the National Intelligencer. FURTHER OF THE GOLD MINES.

Boston, December 9, 1848.

The Journal of Commerce having given to its enders the name of the author of the following letter, containing further information of the gold region of California, we need have no difficulty in stating that our letter on that subject in last Saturday's paper was from the same hand:

From the Journal of Commerce of December 9. It may not be improper, under the circumstances, to say, that the very interesting letter annexed is from Rev. Walter Colton, Alcalde of Monterey. This is a sufficient voucher for the statements contained in it:

Monterey, California, August 29, 1848. The gold discoveries still continue—every day me new deposite to light. found in large quantities on the Sacramento, Feather river, Yerba river, the American Fork—north and south branches—the Cosamer, and in many dry ravines, and indeed on the tops of high hills. The extent of country on which it is ascertained to exist extends some two hundred miles north and south, and some sixty east and west; and these limits are every day enlarging by new discoveries. On the streams, where the gold has been subjected to the action of water and sand, it exists in fine grains; on the hills and among the clefts of the rocks it is found in rough, jagged pieces, of a quarter or half an ounce in weight, and sometimes two or three ounces.

At present the people are running over the country and picking it out of the earth here and there, just as a thousand hogs let loose in a forest would root up ground-nuts. Some get eight or ten ounces a day, and the least active one or two. They make the most who employ the wild Indians to hunt it for them. There is one man who has sixty Indians in his employ—his profits are a dol-lar a minute. The wild Indians know nothing of its value, and wonder what the pale faces want to do with it; they will give an ounce of it for the same weight of coined silver, or a thimblefull of glass beads, or a glass of grog. And white men themselves often give an ounce of it, which is worth, at our mint, eighteen dollars or more, for a bottle of brandy, a box of soda powders, or a plug of tabecco.

As to the quantity which the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence. I know seven men, who worked seven weeks and two days, Sundays excepted, on Feather river; they employed, on an average, fifty Indians, and got out, in these seven weeks and two days, two hundred and seventy-five pounds of pure gold. I know the men, and have seen the gold, and know what they state to be a fact; so stick a pin there. I know ten other men, who worked ten days in company, em-ployed no Indians, and averaged in these ten days fifteen hundred dollars each; so stick another pin there. I know another man, who got out of a asin in a rock, not larger than a washbowl, two pounds and a half of gold in fifteen minutes; so stick another pin there! Not one of these state-ments would I believe, did I not know the men personally, and know them to be plain matter-

of-fact men—men who open a vein of gold just as coolly as you would a potato hill.

The gold is obtained in a variety of ways; some wash it out of the sand with bowls, some with a machine made like a cradle, only longer and open at the foot, while at the other end, in-stead of a squalling infant, there is a grating, upon which the earth is thrown, and then water both pass through the grating; the cradle is rocked, and, being on an inclined plane, the water carries off the earth, and the gold is deposited in the bottom of the cradle. So the two things most prized in this world, gold and infant beauty, are both rocked out of their primitive state, one to pamper pride, and the other to pamper the worm. Some forego cradles and bowls, as too tame an ocoupation, and, mounted on horses, half wild, dash up the mountain gorges, and over the steep hills, picking the gold from the clefts of the rocks with their bowie knives—a much better use to make of these instruments than picking the life out of men's bodies; for what is a man with that article

picked out of him? well hunt the fleeting rainbow. The gold was thrown up from the bed of the ocean with the rocks and sands in which it is found, and still bears, where it has escaped the action of the ele-ments, vivid traces of volcanic fire. It often en-In the State of New York, nearly setempy to thousand voters refused to vote, and it may reasonably be presumed that these absentees, although not yet committed to the Free Democracy, had because an entirely dissatisfied with the old organization of the earth and sparkling in the sun, cases a crystal of quartz, in which the pebble lies be inviolate, as if it had slumbered there from eternity; its Art. 15. A and been trod upon for ages by white men and savages, and by the emissaries of every scientific association in the world, and never till now have

est Democrats, released by this election from their old party allegiance, and especially from the tyrannical domination of the Slave Power, naturally and cheerfully acquiesce in the progress of the new party, whose fundamental principle is dear to real Democrats, from its connection with the name of Thomas Jefferson, and all whose objects are in harmony with the loftiest sentiments of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

The whole country is now moving on the mines. Monterey, San Francisco, Sonoma, San Jose, and Santa Cruz, are emptied of their male population. A stranger coming here would suppose he had arrived among a race of women, who, by some anomalous provision of Nature, multiplied their images without the presence of the other sex. But not a few of the women have gone too, especially those who have got out of tea; for what is

which involves a compromise or abandonment of the States, from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, the principles for which we have so strenuously and the Seuthern Republics, arrives. Send us a contended. In a similar spirit, a Senator from lilinois has already given notice of a bill to organize a State Government in the new Territory, but no one will believe what I have said without

ON READING WHITTIER'S "WISH OF TO DAY."

Deep within the soul the echo Of that calm and solemn lay Lingers like the "Misseree" In some dim cathedral gray, Into sweetest sathers melting, With the parting smile of day.

On the hushed and tearful listeners On the nushed and tearnal hetened.
Hangs the silence, as a pall,
While the breath of supplication.
Rushes to the lips of all:
"Father let the hour yet linger.
Ere thy servant thou recall.

"Thrice ten thousand hearts responsive Vibrate to the Northern Lyre, Stirred to deeds of holy emprise By its tones of living fire— To fulfil their long desire.

"While, thy meck air torn with discord, Strife and hate our peace assail, Still let the sweet Lyre of Freedom Pour its notes on every gale, Till with men, as with the angels, Harmony and love prevail."

Concord, N. H., December 10, 1848.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH RE-PUBLIC. Voted by the National Assembly, in its silting of the 4th of November, 1848.

PREAMBLE. In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly proclaims—

1. France has constituted herself a Republic. In adopting this form of government, her aim and object is to be able to advance more freely in the path of progress and civilization—to secure and augment the comfort of every one by a more equi-table division of burdens, and a gradual diminution of public expenditure and taxes; and also to enable every citizen to attain, without further dis-

turbances, a more elevated and increasing degree of morality, of enlightenment, and of personal comfort, by the successive and constant action of the institutions and laws.

2. The French Republic is Democratic, one and indivisible and indivisible. It recognises rights and duties anterior to

and superior to all positive laws.

4. Its principles are, liberty, equality, fraternity. Its basis and foundation is, family, labor, perty, and public order.

property, and public order.

5. It respects the nationality of foreign people, as it is determined to make its own to be respected. It undertakes no wars for the purpose of conquest, and never employs its armies against the liberties of any people.

6. Reciprocal duties bind the citizens to the Republic and the Republic to the citizens.

7. Citizens must love their country, obey the Republic, and defend it at the cost of their lives; share in the burdens of the State according to

share in the burdens of the State according to their fortunes, provide for themselves by their labor the means of existence, and by their own forethought and care provide resources for the future. They must unite for the common good, and help each other in a brotherly manner, and aid to preserve the general order by obeying the moral and written laws which regulate society, case, the bill will have to go through the usual

moral and written laws which regulate society, both in families and individuals.

8. It is the duty of the Republic to protect the citizen in his person, his family, his religion, his property, and his labor, and to place that education which is necessary to every man within the reach of every one. It is also its duty, by brotherly assistance, to secure existence to the poor and necessitous, either by procuring employment for the early delivered in the Florida House of Representatives. The duty of making it was voluntated on by the necessitous, either by procuring employment for them, such as is within its power, and not beyond its resources, or by giving relief to those who are not able to work, and who have no family to he

ties, and for the guaranty of all these rights, the National Assembly, faithful to the traditions handed down from the great Assemblies which inaugurated the French Republic, decree as follows the Constitution of the Republic:

CONSTITUTION. CHAFTER 1 .- Of Sovereignty.

Art. 1. The sovereignty resides in the totality of French citizens. It is inalienable and imprescriptible. No individual, no faction of the people, can take to themselves the exercise of this

CHAPTER 2.—Rights of Citizens—Guarantees by the Constitution. Art. 2. No one can be arrested or detained pris

ner, unless according to the prescription of the Art. 3. The dwelling of every person inhabiting the French soil is inviolable, and cannot be enter-

ed, except according to the forms and in the cases provided by the law. Art. 4. No one shall be removed from his natural judges—no commissions or extraordinary in bunals shall be created, under any pretext, or by

Art. 5. The penalty of death for political offen-Art. 6. Slavery cannot exist upon any territory

belonging to France.

Art. 7. Every one may freely profess his own religion, and is to receive from the State equal protection in the exercise of his worship. The min-

isters of the different religions at present recognised by the law, or which may hereafter be recognised have the right of receiving payment from the State. assembling peaceably and unarmed, in order to petition or manifest their thoughts by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of these rights is only limited by the rights or liberty of others, and by the interests of public safety. The

press cannot in any circumstances be subjected to Art. 9. Teaching is free. The liberty of teaching is to be exercised according to the terms, capacity, and morality, determined by law, and under the supervision and superintendence of the State. This superintendence is to be extended to all the establishments of education and instruction, without any exception whatever.

Art. 10. All citizens are equally admissible to all public employments, without other cause of preference than merit, and according to the conditions determined by law. All titles of nobility, all distinctions of birth, class, or caste, are abol-

ished forever.

Art. 11. Property is inviolable; yet the State
may demand the sacrifice of property for a public
utility, legally established, and in consideration of a just and previous indemnity.

Art. 12. The confiscation of goods can never be

Art. 13. The Constitution guaranties to citizens the liberty of labor and industry. Society will favor and encourage the development of labor by gratuitous primary instruction; by professional education; by the equality of the connection between the application of the connection between the connection between the connection of the connection between the connection of the connection between the connection of the connectio tion between the employer and the journeyman by the establishment of savings institutions, and A larger party, well mounted, are following up the channel of the Sacramento, to discover where this gold, found in its banks, comes from, and imvoluntary associations; and the establishment by the State, the Departments, and the Communes of public works for the employment of idle hands. Society, also, will give aid to deserted children, to the sick, the aged, the destitute, and those whom their own families are not able to support.

> ontract and engagement made by the State is to Art. 15. All taxes are for the common good. Every one is to contribute according to his means and fortune.

Art. 14. The public debt is guarantied. Every

Art. 16. No tax can be made or levied except by force of law.

Art. 17. Direct taxation is only accorded for e year. Indirect taxes may be for several years CHAPTER 3 .- Of Public Duties.

Art. 18. All public powers, whatever they may be, emanate from the people. They cannot be del-egated by hereditary tradition. Art. 19. The separation of powers is the first duty of a free Government. CHAPTER 4 .- Of the Legislative Power

Art. 20. The French people delegate the legislative power to a single Assembly.

Art. 21 The whole number of representatives shall be 750, including those from Algeria and the

which proceeds from the Executive during the continuance of the Legislature. Exceptions to the above dispositions are to be settled by the or-ganic electoral law.

Art. 29. The terms of the above article are not applicable to Assemblies elected for the revision of the Constitution.

Art. 30. The elections for representatives shall be by Departments, and by ballot. The electors shall vote at the chief place of their district. But the district may be, for local causes, divided into several subdivisions, under forms and conditions to be determined by the electoral law.

Art. 31. The National Assembly is to be elect-

Art. 31. The National Assembly is to be elected for the period of three years, to be then renewed entirely. Forty-five days, at least, before the end of the Legislature, a law shall be passed to fix the period of the new elections. If no law is passed within the prescribed time, the electors shall have full right to assemble and vote on the thirtieth day preceding the close of the Legislature. The new Assembly is convoked, and called to meet, by full right on the next day after the day on which the trust of the old Assembly expires.

Art. 32 The Assembly is permanent; yet it may adjourn to any time which it shall determine During the continuance of any prorogation, a During the continuance of any prorogation, a commission, composed of members of committees, and twenty-five representatives, named by the Assembly by ballot, and an absolute majority, will have the right to call together the Assembly in case of emergency. Also, the President of the Republic will have the right to convoke the Assembly. The National Assembly will determine the place of its sitting, and will settle the number and importance of the military forces for its deand importance of the military forces for its de-fence, and have them at its order. Art. 33. Representatives are always free to be

reclected. Art. 34. The members of the Assembly are the epresentatives, not of the Department which lected them, but of all France.

Art. 35. They cannot receive instructions to be inding on them. Art. 36. Their persons are inviolable. They cannot be tried, accused, nor condemned, at any time, for opinions uttered within the Assembly,

excepting when caught in the very act.

Art. 37. They cannot be arrested for criminal offences, nor prosecuted, until after permission granted by the Assembly. In an arrest on the very act, the matter shall immediately be referred. to the Assembly, which shall authorize or refuse the continuation of the prosecution. The above to apply also to the case of citizens imprisoned be ing made representatives.

Art. 38. Every representative is to receive a remuneration, which he must not refuse.

Art. 39. The sittings of the Assembly are to be public. Nevertheless, the Assembly may form itself into a secret committee, on the call of a num-

ber of representatives, as settled by the rules. Each member has the right of introducing bills Art. 40. The presence of half the members and

one over is necessary to form a quorum.

Art. 41. No bill (except in case of emergency) shall be passed till after it has undergone three different readings, at intervals of not less than five days between each reading.

Art. 42. Every proposition claiming urgency or haste must be preceded by a report of motives. If the Assembly is of opinion to accede to the proposition, it will fix the time when the report upon the necessity of the case will be presented. On this report, if the Assembly admits the necessity of haste, it will fix the time of the debate. If

utter incompetence being notorious:

las Higgins, who was lately a member of this branch of the Legislature, is dead, and he died vesterday forenoon. He had the brown creators, (bronchitis he meant, I suppose,) and was an uncommon individual. His character was good up to the time of his death, and he never lost his voice. He was fifty-six years old, and was taken sick at his boarding-house before he died, where board can be had at a dollar and seventy-five a week, washing and lights included. He was an ingenious creatur, and in the early part of his life had a father and mother He was an officer in our State militia since the last war, and was brave and polite; and his uncle, Timothy Higgins, belonged to the Revolutionary war, and was commissioned as Lieutenant by General Washington, first President and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, who died at Mount Vernon, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, on the 14th December, 1799, or thereabout, and was buried soon after his death. with military honors, and several guns were burst

Sir, Mr. Speaker, General Washington presided over the great continental Sanhedrim and political meeting that formed our Constitution, and he was indeed a great man. He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, and, though he was in favor of the United States Bank, he was a friend of education, and from what he said in his farewell address, I have no doubt he would have voted for the tariff of 1846, if he had been alive and hadn't died some time beforehand. His death was considered at the time rather a premature, on account of its being

Now, Mr. Speaker, such being the character of General Washington, I motion that we wear crape around the left arm of this Legislature, and adjourn till to-morrow morning as an emblem of our respects for the memory of S. Higgins, who dead, and died of the brown creators yesterday in the forenoon.

COMMISSION STORE.

TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality. is best quality.

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April 20. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. William B. Jarvis, Jun. Attorney and Counsello at Law, Columbus, Obio. Office up stairs in Heren court's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, pune tually attended to.

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Jan. 6.—tf

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Firm—T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 24.—10m

A NEW Anti-Slavery Work, entitled The Black Code of the District of Columbia, in force September 1st, 1848; by Worthington G. Snethen, Counsellor at Law, Washington City. Published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at No. 61 John street, New York, by WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing Agent. Price, 25 cents per copy, and 25 per cent. discount to booksellers—invariably cash.

cash.

1.37 The author of the present work has nearly complete, for publication, the Black Code of each of the States in th Union. That of Maryland will next make its appearance. New York, Oct. 19, 1848.

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JONAS D. CATTELL, Feb. 3.—tf

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Oct. 26.—\*tjl

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Nov. 11.

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Aug. 24.—Sm UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

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August 10.—lam WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, 61 John street.

The Publishers of the Living Age annex a Prospectus of that work, and solicit to it the attention of the readers of the National Era. Those who wish to accomplish much in their generation must take a large view of what is passing around them—they must look over the whole of the age they PROSPECTUS.

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who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indispossible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

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and will continue so from S.A.M. to 10 P.M., each day, during the campaign.

The arrangements for the receipt of papers are not yet entirely complete, so that but a small proportion of those with are expected in a few days have been received: The Committee bave made arrangements for the receipt of all the prominent Free Soil papers of the Union, and some both neutral and opposite politics will be upon the files. Editor and publishers of Free Soil papers who have not been written by the Committee, and who wish to avail themselves of the excellent opportunity afforded of displaying their sheet where great good may be done to the cause by throwing the reading matter before the Fublic, can do so by mailing copie to the Free Soil Reading Room, Philadelphia.

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Oct. 19.

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April 13.

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CONTAINING the entire debate in the Senate on Hale's bill for the Protection of Property in the Dist of Columbia, (growing out of the attack of the mob ou office of the National Era, in April last;) the speechis Messrs. Tuck and Giddings, in the House of Representation the bill providing for payment for a slave who esca from his master during the last war with Great Britain, is supposed to have taken refuge on board as British year.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLE
AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPO
awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums,
two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts
New York, and Peunsylvania Exhibitions, respectively

OFFENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors
Late, Syraouse, New York.
Office, Standard Buildings.
Jan. 28,—tf